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BIG VIOLATOR FEELS HEAVY HAND OF LAW

Shift From Treasury to Justice Department Aids Enforcement

WOODCOCK DEFINES FIRST YEAR'S WORK

Coöperation, He Says, and New Dry Force Morale Stand Out Clearly

A year's experience with prohibition enforcement in the United States under the direction of the Department of Justice, combined with successful prosecution of gangsters in Chicago, has focused attention upon efforts toward coöperation among officials, which are discussed in the following article.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, summed up here some of the results of the first year of the reorganized bureau of prohibition under his leadership:

Dry agents have been increased by one-third to 2000.

The latest 500 recruits are the most carefully selected and best trained in the history of the organization.

Enforcement morale has been improved, listed by Colonel Woodcock as "the most important gain." This is manifested in a variety of ways.

Court congestion has been reduced. The year ended with 3000 fewer unfinished cases on the dockets.

Better trained men have reduced unnecessary gun play, as evidenced by lack of recent "incidents" involving dry agents.

Intelligent crime detection is improving, as evidenced by coöperation with other agencies leading to conviction of Capone in Chicago.

A prohibition advisory research council, under a group of distinguished college professors, with Mr. Emory R. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania, chairman, has been named to secure impartial research work in dry problems.

These are some of the more important year's developments mentioned by Colonel Woodcock in the course of an interview in which he stressed the improved morale of the dry forces as the outstanding improvement, and in which he urged the reporter not to make him appear in any "boastful and vainglorious light."

"We are going on our way, avoiding the spectacular and applying the policy of steady, unremitting pressure against the commercial violator," he added.

Summing up the above achievements, Colonel Woodcock explained

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Chicago Prepares To Pay $5,200,000 Debts With Scrip

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Scrip was made available today by the Chicago Board of Education for $5,200,000, something less than half the amount of its debt to employees and contractors, now more than two months overdue. If the plan proves successful it is likely that more will be issued, it was said at the office of the board.

The next few days will show whether banks and merchants will accept the certificates at face value or not. Until they actually get into circulation, nobody ventures to say with authority what will be the cash value of these temporary substitutes for the pay check.

No one is asked to take them in lieu of the cash which will ultimately be paid when taxes are collected, it was emphasized by the board of education. The issue is intended to give needy employees something which may tide them over the emergency period as it grows more and more acute. Since they bear 6 per cent interest and are actually participating certificates of indebtedness in a trust fund, they are not technically scrip, insisted Mr. Charles E. Gilbert, secretary of the board.

The certificates are issued in amounts beginning at $25. School janitors have been advised by their union to apply for them only in cases of need and then in small amounts in order to find out by actual test whether they will bring their face value. Teachers have been urged by their union not to apply for them.

According to an opinion rendered Mayor Anton J. Cermak by Mr. William H. Sexton, corporation counsel, issuance of scrip will impair the credit of the board of education. The Mayor signed the tax-anticipation warrants but issued a warning against issuing the certificates. In the meantime the board is considering economy measures involving proposed cuts in staffs and in educational expenditures.

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Towns Nestling Along the Blue Adriatic Offer New Thrills to 'Suit Case Explorers'

Upper Left, © Publishers Photo Service. Lower, Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

NEW WORLDS TO CONQUER

The Little Towns of Jugoslavia Offer a Combination of Charms, Including Fine Beaches, Ancient Buildings, Historic Spots, and an Opportunity to Explore Among Islands in the Sea or Climb in the Hills. The Pictures Show, Top, Left to Right, Dubrovnik (Formerly Ragusa), With the Sea Gate and a Section of the Citadel; Dalmatia, With a General View of the City and Harbor of Ragusa; and, Below, the Dalmatian Part of Jugoslavia, With a View of Cilipi, and the Old Castle; a River Mountain Road, and Monte Mosor (Right).

Sea and Hills Hold Delights In Jugoslavia

Visitors May Explore Old Towns or Voyage Among Storied Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUSHAK, Jugoslavia, July 14 — Tourists are flocking to the innumerable beauty spots of the rugged Dalmatian coast, Jugoslavia's boundary on the Adriatic Sea. The sea line is a succession of fortresses, crowned by scores of towers and turrets that kings and pirates, Turks and Christians, have raised to fortify their dominions throughout the centuries. And, besides the towers, these are many picturesque old churches.

To a coast more remarkable for natural beauty than any in southern Europe, the ages have added the mystery of conflicting empires, clashing civilizations, rival religions and the struggle between imperious tyrants and tempestuous republicans.

History Leaves Its Mark

Each group of invaders has left its mark in the old cities, ports and forts. Sometimes a single building shows that epochs took part in its erection. One finds, side by side, the towers and castles of contrasting and hostile peoples.

Along the coast, land and water have conspired to make a mysterious, bristling, labyrinthic chain of harbors, natural canals and straits. The coast itself is a stern, austere, mountain ridge which has impetuously pushed into the sea, forming a vast number of peninsulas and islands. The mountainous shore has been broken as by some world-making giant and the blue-green sea has rushed in to fill the cracks and crevices.

The prevailing style of architecture is Venetian. Lions of St. Mark abound. The cities, in form and construction, much resemble those across the sea in Italy, although they are situated amid much more impressive gorges, beside wilder mountain streams and beneath more challenging cliffs than are found along the east, even Italian shore. Some of these towns are crowded into little basins hollowed into the rocks, others snuggle up against the base of sheer crags to which they cling for dear life, so as not to be pushed into the sea, while others have wandered inland and hidden within green, quiet, fruitful lagoons.

Lagoons Like Blue Ribbons

These lagoons are among the most picturesque features of the Adriatic coast; sometimes they wind for miles, as blue ribbons with green borders, amid the bare overhanging rocks, and at others they are very short and filled with angry water that comes dashing from the base of dry, treeless

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

New York Rentals Said to Fail To Reflect Economic Situation

While High and Low Ranges Show Some Drop, the Great Middle Area Is Declared to Show Little or No Indication of Decreases

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—New York is recovering from one of its periodical building excesses. As a result, there is occurring a wide redistribution of the city's population which is enabling many who lived in the city's poorer quarters to move into better neighborhoods, while the business depression is causing many who lived in high-priced apartments to seek quarters in more moderate rental sections.

As a result, rentals have fallen considerably in the slum sections of the city and in the high-class residential sections; they have come down somewhat in the brackets between the expensive apartments and those renting for between $18 to $20 per room per month; but in the range between $10 and $18 per room per month—the class of apartment rented by skilled workmen and mechanics, clerks and professional people—there is very little change. Those from below and from above fill up most of the vacancies, and landlords say they see little reason why they should reduce their rentals.

In the higher rental ranges, however, there has been tremendous overbuilding. To rent apartments in the new buildings landlords have had to make sacrifices, and this has given an opportunity to thousands of families which can afford rentals of $2000 a year and upward to move into the new buildings, paying approximately the same rentals they were paying in the old. This left many vacancies in the older buildings, but those who have been watching the situation closely say that in most instances these are being filled by others pressing upward from the lower brackets and by formerly well-off families reduced in circumstances through the decline in investment securities or curtailment of profits.

In the Park Avenue and Fifth Avenue sections, where apartments

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Canada Completes Trade Agreement With Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 14—The terms of a new trade agreement between Canada and Australia, which is expected to be of great advantage to both countries were announced in the House of Commons last night by Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister.

In the words of Mr. Parker Maloney, Australian Minister for Markets and Transport, the new agreement is described as "a lasting memorial to the good will and coöperation displayed between two sister dominions."

The agreement, Mr. Bennett explained, was the fulfillment of a desire of 20 years' standing, or ever since the adoption of a preferential tariff system in Australia, to secure for this Dominion the benefits of the British preferential tariff of Australia.

Whereas the arrangement entered into by the previous government in 1925 and at present in force, secured the British preferential tariff on only four items, Mr. Bennett said, the new agreement secures for Canada the benefits on 415 out of 433 items which make up the Australian customs tariff, and in addition secures for Canada the benefits of the intermediate tariff of Australia on six items or parts of items.

All foreign countries are under the Australian general tariff, which is about 20 per cent higher than the preferential.

Under the terms of the agreement, continued Mr. Bennett, the great bulk of commodities exported from Canada is guaranteed a substantial tariff preferential. On canned salmon, for instance, Canada gets a preference of 3 pence per pound; on logs, a preference of 10 per cent ad valorem; on many classes of lumber a preference of 2 shillings per 100 board feet, on newsprint paper free entry is accorded and the preference over foreign paper is increased to £4 a ton.

In return Canada accords to Australia its British preference tariff and reduced rates or greater margins of preference on some 28 items.

SPAIN TO HEAR CONSTITUTION MADE BY RADIO

Historic Day for Young Republic Finds General Agreement on Terms

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, July 14—To describe today as historic scarcely does justice to the occasion, unless the word "historic" is read in its literal sense. It is a day rare in the annals of any nation when a national assembly convenes to give the country its Constitution.

Spain had its Constitution under the Monarchy and, indeed, has had several during the nineteenth century. But that of 1876 was deliberately abrogated by Gen. Primo de Rivera, the Dictator, in 1923 and, its guarantees having been non-operative, it was impossible for the King to set it working again when he pleased. On April 12, when the opportunity was again given to the Spanish people to vote, they converted the municipal elections into a popular denunciation of the Monarchy. A provisional government was established and elections for the Constituent Cortes were held on June 28. And now, on this July 14, which has a further symbolic value in that it is a fête day of the French Republic, the anniversary of the day on which the Bastille fell and the Monarchy tottered to its fall, the Cortes which is to determine the fundamental laws under which Spain shall live meets here in the old Congreso de Diputados.

Republic Is Moderate

The new Republic is essentially moderate. It has issued a number of decrees in the three months since it took power that have profoundly modified the social structure of Spain. It has reduced the army from a domineering force to a humble instrument. It has begun to multiply the number of schools. It has given liberty of conscience, and has placed all cults on an equality. Administratively, it has taken many decisions of importance. And yet nobody can suggest that the Government has radical designs. Even timorous Conservatives in Spain have confidence in Señor Niceto Alcala Zamora, provisional President, as head of the Government, and still more in Señor Alejandro Lerroux, who, ironically, has been looked upon all his life as a rebel.

In the building which is to be the theater of this memorable day one notices that radio has been installed and, indeed, many hotels and public institutions propose to broadcast the proceedings of the Constituent Cortes.

The possibility of the whole nation being present at the making of the laws provokes curious speculations. The Greek notion of democracy would have all the citizens in the public forum. But, with growth of the state, this became impossible. Then representative government was introduced by England and America. Now one

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Truckmen File Charge Against Two Railroads

B. & M. and New Haven Declared Subsidizing and Hauling Below Cost

Subsidizing motortruck lines and hauling freight at less-than-cost rates with the design of putting independent trucking concerns out of business, is charged against the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads by the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club.

Complaints were filed with the Department of Public Utilities yesterday. While hearings have not been set on the case, it is learned that one may be held later this week.

The motor club, through its counsel, Mr. Wallace H. Walker, charges the Boston & Maine with owning and operating the Boston & Maine Transportation Company in direct competition with independent motortruck lines at rates much lower than the actual costs of transportation, and the losses sustained thereby are made good by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Counsel for the complainant charges that shippers from New Hampshire to Boston are allowed to haul their freight either by rail or truck, the truck rates being made between the shipper and the hauler. In this way, the Boston & Maine can fix its own truck rates, the counsel declared, and in cases where they cannot secure rail hauls on established rates, they dicker with the shipper for low haul rates by truck.

According to returns filed by the Boston & Maine Railroad for 1930, it was roughly estimated that the road paid the Transportation Company, as its subsidiary, $40,000 to help defray losses.

The counsel believes that he has the evidence necessary to prove that the New Haven road, in the same way, is underselling independent motor lines to sway business away from them.

Many of the members of the Motor Truck Club have graduated into the trucking business from the horse-and-wagon era of transportation, and have served New England, some for half a century or more.

They charge that, while the railroads are raising a cry about motortruck competition, they in turn are making an effort to monopolize the road business by having their subsidiaries do the trucking for less than costs.

Complainants are united in their stand to prevent this monopoly, it is said, and preserve to the public the services of the independent hauler.

Farmer Sconce Wields His Hoe In Shadow of Chicago's Stadium

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Although he left his Illinois farm home to live for the next few years in a big downtown hotel in Chicago, Mr. Harvey James Sconce, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is managing to raise a nice crop of corn and soy beans, with hemp, flax, cotton and others for diversification, within sight of his hotel.

His farm is in Burnham Park, beside Soldier Field, the Civic Stadium on the down-town lake front. A person motoring to business can see the waving corn and the neat rows of soy beans as he nears the loop. If he slows down long enough to get a good look, he may see Farmer Sconce in khaki trousers, hoeing his diminutive field. Diminutive, that is, for a man who has 2500 fertile acres in central Illinois. But since Mr. Sconce has undertaken to be his own hired man and to cultivate by the primitive hand method his two or three acres on the sunny side of the Stadium are quite enough.

Why does he do it? For two good reasons. One is that this former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation was chosen by the 1933 Century of Progress Exposition to be chief of its agricultural division. Being a practical farmer, Mr. Sconce decided that he would have to plant some experimental plots to show city visitors to the fair just how farm products look in the field. He started them at once—two years before the exposition—in order to get his strains acclimated to Chicago soil and air.

The other reason is obvious. "What else is a homesick farmer to do?" he demands.

The crops are thriving. Miss Louise Sconce, who has come here to help her father, showed them with pride. Purple-streaked blades of corn which Mr. Sconce has developed with a view to making royal purple dye; soy beans, which he helped introduce to Illinois and which turn into the most amazing variety of products from livestock feed to Worcestershire sauce, varnish, or chocolate candy; cotton, growing sturdily although so far from its natural habitat.

Mr. Sconce finds the soil satisfactory, although the site is new "made" land. The crops are growing in the black surface earth which was brought in by the park authorities. The stadium, instead of being a handicap, is a useful shelter, retaining the sun's heat, Mr. Sconce reports. He usually does his farm work at seven in the morning or after dinner in the evening.

INTERNAL REFORMS MARK REICH'S PLAN TO MEET OWN CRISIS

World Bank to Prolong $100,000,000 Credit To Germany

FACILITIES MOBILIZED AT BASEL GATHERING

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switzerland, July 14—All means at the disposal of the world's central banks are today being mobilized in a drive to restore Germany's stricken finances.

In a momentous statement issued late last night, the Bank for International Settlements not only promised its collaboration in any scheme of financial assistance, but also intimated that the huge sums required exceeded ordinary market possibilities, and made imperative the sanction of the governments.

As a temporary expedient the bank resolved to prolong the $100,000,000 short-term credit which was authorized three weeks ago, pending the recovery of the Reich expected from the Hoover moratorium plan. It was recognized that otherwise the Reichsbank's resources might not suffice to meet payments due July 16. The World Bank's share in this relief fund amounts to a quarter of the total.

This decision was reached only after arduous exchanges between executives of all banks represented on the board, which lasted 12 hours without intermission. A statement of Germany's dire need, by Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, who arrived by airplane, convinced all except M. Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, that the situation could not be allowed to drift a moment longer.

Calls Plight Exaggerated

M. Moret continued to take the view held tenaciously in France that Germany's plight is being exaggerated. He was induced to subscribe to measures of coöperation, however, by Dr. Luther's demonstration that the German Government had taken earnest steps of self-help, namely closing all banks, savings banks and credit institutions for 48 hours, and suspension of all stock exchange business until further notice.

News of the Darmstaedter Bank's temporary failure, which reached Basel early yesterday, was apparently the shock that set the wheels of international financial coöperation in motion.

The strain imposed on the Reichsbank by Germany's lack of confidence was seen to endanger the working of the whole gold exchange standard. Without outside aid, maintenance of the statutory 40 per cent gold cover on the Reichsbank was shortly going to be an impossibility, it was recognized. Also, the mark exchange was already beginning to fluctuate violently.

The World Bank's task has been to stop the monetary leak before any real damage is done to Germany's economic structure.

At present, as the bank specifically declares in its official statement, Germany's economic and budgetary position is satisfactory in spite of the crisis brought about by withdrawals of short-term capital. This reassurance on the authority of such an important institution as the World Bank, will, it is thought, be a potent factor in allaying the apprehensions which are current concerning the future of the Reich.

An Earlier Communiqué

In an earlier communiqué declaration was made regarding the bank's current business as trustee for all payments in connection with reparations. Apart from the German crisis, here was the decisive step necessary to implement the technical details as affecting the Young Plan, left over from the Franco-American agreement on a reparations respite. Approval was granted "as far as the bank itself is concerned," to the French Government's request that in event of Germany declaring a moratorium, conditional payments to France should be

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General Moratorium On Fiscal Activity Held Self-Help Move

VIENNA BANKS CLOSE TO FORESTALL RUNS

Extension of the $100,000,000 short-term credit to Germany, authorized three weeks ago by the World Bank, indicates the confidence of that institution in the Reich's economic structure.

Germany, despite external efforts to rescue it from financial ruin, is turning to a program of self-help, a decree issued today declaring what amounts to a moratorium on all fiscal activities being taken to indicate its determination to solve its own problems from within if possible.

Facilities of all world central banks are being mobilized under the World Bank at Basel, where Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, yesterday convinced all except the French representative that immediate action is necessary.

Paris awaits a visit from Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, who will discuss the German situation. Should a central bank agreement be reached, France likely will coöperate, but definite action is not anticipated until the Cabinet meets Friday.

Austria shows the effects of the German situation in the suspension of payment by the Mercurbank, to forestall a run.

Central Europe meanwhile watches the crisis in Germany, as it will have tremendous effect on Austria and many of the Balkan states. The Reich is closely allied, financially and industrially, with the other central states.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 14—The two-day padlock on German banks, which an emergency decree last night permitted throughout the Reich, is today being extended by the Government into a full-fledged program of self-reform. The Government definitely has turned its back on political concessions pressed by foreign governments and has now started upon internal methods to meet the crisis. Today and tomorrow every bank remains shut and stock exchanges are closed for the entire week.

With the emergency decree in hand permitting it to seal the banks in the future whenever it wishes, the Government is considering other measures to prevent flight of capital. The closing of banks practically has the effect of a partial moratorium upon internal movements of capital. Not only are banks at present prevented from paying any cash over their counters but all debts and mortgages are similarly held up. So serious are the consequences of this straitjacket upon German finances, that it is easy to see why the German Government hesitated long before taking the step.

Other Banks Close

But failure of the Danat Bank yesterday necessitated shutting up other banks if a run upon their treasuries was to be avoided. Already signs of panic were spreading fast and banks today only met a percentage of deposits. Fear of inflation gripped the average citizen and many attempts were made to get hold of foreign currency.

The emergency decree is not only a preventative of panic, it is a constructive measure for regulating the movement of capital. When it is supplemented by decrees placing a big check upon the purchase of foreign currency, and even securing the return of German money which is now abroad, the movement to rescue Germany from the crisis will be in full swing.

The present drastic measures came about only after yesterday's meeting of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel revealed that political demands still stood in the way of Germany's obtaining help from abroad. While Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, succeeded in securing prolongation of the Reich's rediscount credit of $100,000,000—as was indeed absolutely necessary since the Reichsbank did not have money to pay back the loan which falls due July 15—he failed to obtain a long-term credit loan or any increase of the aforesaid rediscount credit.

France Holds Key

It was abundantly clear that France still holds the key to credit and still demands political surrender on Germany's part. But the political road toward German rescue is temporarily blocked, since these demands are totally inadmissible by Germany. Any Cabinet even trifling with such an idea would immediately fall prey to a Nazi attack.

After the two-day holiday period, banks must be opened in order to furnish employers with funds to pay wages which fall due at the end of the week. Then it is anticipated the banks will close down again. During the days when the banks are open it is obvious something resembling a run will occur. Each request for withdrawal will be carefully questioned before it is granted, thus preventing depletion of the banks' already low funds.

Today much of Germany's normal business proceeds through the intermediary of the check. Since there is no inflation and money has not lost one whit of its value, checks are perfectly valid legal tender. People generally have not yet felt the need of ready money, though if the bank closure is prolonged, the man in the

World Bank—Bulwark in Crisis

THE Bank for International Settlements, which is arranging to renew the $100,000,000 loan to the Reichsbank, is strictly nonpolitical. No member of a government is on its board. Its statutes prevent its making any advances to governments.

But it can help needy nations by backing—either with funds or even with merely moral support—loans to their representative banks. It has, therefore, acquired enormous prestige as a stabilising force.

The bank was instituted at Basel, May 30, 1930, as part of the Young Plan. But its trustee work in the reparations dealings now covers less than 20 per cent of its activities. Its other operations include stabilizing exchanges, so that capital can flow wherever it is needed, controlling gold movements, advising heads of national treasuries, and developing new facilities for operations in world finance, while it has become an indispensable meeting place for directors of central banks, who come together every month, and so keep in touch with world financial movements.

The prestige of the bank enables it to work with relatively small funds, only 25 per cent of the shares of the 23 nationalities who were shareholders at the time of the last meeting being paid up. Beginning with seven shareholders and with total assets of 300,000,000 Swiss francs (the franc being worth 19.3 cents), its assets now amount to more than 1,900,000,000 Swiss francs.

Nations associated with the bank are represented mainly through their central banks. The United States is represented by Gates W. McGarrah, who is president of the bank, but not yet by the Federal Reserve Bank.

The bank's investments, except for a small percentage to Germany, are so far mainly in short-term loans; the first 10 months' operations have shown the remarkable profit of 11 per cent, 5 per cent of which have been placed to reserve.

The bank is tax free. It has unique facilities for making exchanges easily. It has become a convenient place for central banks to deposit their own or their Government's funds.

It has some claim to be considered the greatest international coöperative effort of the age.

street will soon have fewer marks than ever in his pocket.

But it is realized that the Government is squaring up to the problem directly and, though the closing of the banks has puzzled and alarmed the ordinary citizens, business circles recognize a more grim determination in the government attitude than has prevailed of late, and this necessarily is stimulating waning confidence.

Riots of jobless in Essen and Duisburg against the reduction in the unemployment dole, which went into effect on the day of the Danat Bank's suspension, were not reassuring.

Radio broadcasters worked overtime in urging the public not to surrender to panic and to remember that Germany was basically sound.

Yet, several papers viewed what was generally regarded the worst situation in years with almost philosophical detachment.

Paris Awaits Henderson Visit for Discussions On Reich Financial Aid

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 14 — While France celebrates Bastille Day with its customary gayety, the Government refuses to enter into the holiday spirit, and keeps close watch on developments in Germany, meanwhile awaiting the arrival tonight of Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister.

Mr. Henderson's visit affords the opportunity for France and England to confer as to what financial aid, if any, should be given to the Reich. France certainly is not prepared to take any steps alone, but should the central banks of the United States and Great Britain, and the World Bank at Basel, devise a satisfactory plan of action, France no doubt will participate, provided always that political guarantees upon which France insists are given.

It is now considered unlikely that Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and Dr. Julius Curtius will come to Paris before the end of July, and interest centers on Mr. Henderson's visit and the arrival of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, from Rome tomorrow. Mr. Stimson may see the British secretary in Paris and discuss the prospects for progress toward disarmament.

M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister, keeps closely in touch with the Finance Minister, M. Pierre Flandin, concerning the financial and economic aspects of the German situation and with the Foreign Minister, M. Aristide Briand, concerning its possible political consequences. But no general meeting of the Cabinet is anticipated before Friday and any decisive action by France previous to such a meeting is improbable.

The report from the United States that Mr. Parker Gilbert, formerly agent-general for reparations payments, may be asked to head an inquiry into the German financial situation, meets with approval here. Mr. Gilbert's last report aroused considerable admiration in France for its penetrating insight into German finances.

The Hoover plan and the German crisis combined to put a check on a comprehensive scheme for national economic rehabilitation, originally drawn up by M. André Tardieu, and a small portion of which already has been carried out. It is now clear that the budget will not provide the necessary funds for improving roads, canals, harbors and for general industrial equipment of the country, and it is suggested a national loan be floated for this purpose. Promoters of this project say the Frenchmen would do better to loan their money at home for such purposes, rather than take needless risks in Germany.

With the conference of treasury experts meeting in London next Friday to work out details of a Franco-American agreement, which have a bearing on the Young plan, France already has begun to define the position it will take. An article in the semiofficial Temps says France could not consent to President's Hoover's proposal that Germany continue to make payments in kind during next year, with France lending to Germany amounts equal to the value of these deliveries.

Taking coal as a concrete example of the way this scheme would work, Le Temps article maintains such an arrangement would not only cost France many millions of francs but would encourage the German coal industry to the detriment of French mines.

Mr. Henderson intends to see all leading French ministers before proceeding to Berlin Thursday.

Germany Is Not 'Bluffing,' Senator Moses Declares

CONCORD, N. H., July 14 (AP)—Mr. George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, said yesterday that Germany was not "bluffing" and that its troubles were very real. However, he expressed the opinion that European statesmen, aided by the advice of President Hoover, would find a way of meeting the difficulties.

"I do not think," said the New Hampshire Senator, "that France will insist on the political guarantees she has called for in return for any aid she may consent to give Germany—and for Germany to acceed to these demands is impossible. To yield would amount to such a surrender of sovereignty as no nation could consent to make.

"There is no doubt that President Hoover foresaw the present situation when he made his moratorium proposal. It also may be taken as certain that the conference at Basel comes as no surprise to him. He well understood that Germany would seek to take advantage of the moratorium features of the Young plan, and he also saw the possibility of a German moratorium for private war debts.

"As matters now stand, the Basel conference will have for consideration not only the European situation but suggestions for meeting the crisis."

Mr. Moses said he was optimistic as to the finding of a way out of the present difficulties. The international moratorium proposed by President Hoover will give the world a breathing spell, he said, and also enable Germany to take account of stock.

Pleads Reich Cause To Paris Statesmen

Underwood

DR. LEOPOLD VON HOESCH
German Ambassador to France

Rome to Accept London Invitation to Conference

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 13—The Italian Government has announced its intention of accepting the invitation of the British Government to attend the forthcoming expert conference on reparations in London. Prof. Alberto Beneduce, former Minister of Labor, and member of the board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements will head the Italian delegation which is composed of four experts, of whom two are high officials from the Ministry of Finance.

The Italian Government also decided, pending decision of the experts' conference, not to demand from Germany transfer of the installment of reparations' annuity, which falls due July 15. This decision has been communicated to the World Bank and also to the Foreign Ministers of countries concerned.

Meanwhile grave news coming from Germany is causing serious concern in Italy. Although the German situation is not regarded as hopeless, it is said to have now reached a really dangerous point, and that it would be a grave political error to refuse to give Germany that urgent financial assistance it needs to overcome the present difficult moments.

Zionists Debating Future Leadership

BASEL, July 14 (AP)—The Zionist Congress took an eight-hour adjournment today to enable the political commission and the steering committee to reach final decisions regarding the future leadership of the Zionist movement.

Meanwhile, the plenary session voted $1,350,000 as the income for the next year as against an expenditure of $1,800,000, the difference to be derived from extraordinary income.

The Congress also adopted, by a vote of 87 to 74, a minority resolution offered by the revisionists, disapproving of the spirit of the renunciation of the national idea by the administration of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and instructing the Zionist executives to safeguard the national spirit in the university's administration.

SYDNEY-TOKYO FLIER LANDS

MANILA, July 14 (AP)—Mr. C. C. Chichester, flying from Sydney to Tokyo, arrived at Masbate, capital of the island of that name, from Ormoc, Leyte Island, today. He will fly to Manila tomorrow.

MANY RESIGN FROM CATHOLIC ACTION SOCIETY

Mussolini Decree Brings Indications of Fascist Loyalty

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 13—The decree of Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, that membership in the Fascist Party is incompatible with membership in Catholic Action, has been followed by a very large number of resignations from the latter society.

It is estimated that more than 60,000 members of Catholic Action have already expressed their desire to remain faithful supporters of Signor Mussolini and have sent in their resignations to leaders of the local branches of Catholic Action.

Criticism of the recent Papal encyclical is steadily growing in Italy. This criticism has now extended from Fascist to some Roman Catholic quarters, where it is said that the Pope's strong denunciation of Fascism is, to say the least, exaggerated and unjustified. A group of Roman Catholic priests from Bari, in southern Italy, has sent a message to Signor Mussolini reaffirming their confidence in him as the leader of the Fascist Party, of which they desire to remain loyal members.

The Fascist press is already publishing extracts from speeches delivered and letters written by Roman Catholic bishops in various parts of Italy before the present conflict arose to show that Fascism was actually promoting Roman Catholic propaganda amongst its members.

A statement from Signor Mussolini on relations between Italy and the Vatican is expected to be made shortly. A question to be put to Signor Mussolini by Senator Vincenzo Morello, "in view of the recent Papal encyclical which constitutes a grave and open violation of the Lateran agreement," begs leave to bring this problem to the Prime Minister's attention.

Signor Mussolini may send a written reply to Senator Morello's question and there is much speculation in political circles on the nature of the Duce's reply.

Both the Italian Government and the Vatican are still firm in their respective positions and there are yet no signs of a solution to the dispute.

$100,000,000 REICH LOAN IS RENEWED

(Continued from Page 1)

allowed, to provide the stipulated guarantee fund by monthly installments, instead of a lump sum down.

This assurance that France's position in the Young Plan scheme will not be impaired by its acceptance of the Hoover moratorium year, is expected to narrow the scope of the experts' conference in London beginning Friday, to the question of deliveries of reparations in kind. It only remains for the World Bank to give its approval to the arrangement whereby the Reich pays the customary unconditional payments and receives money back in the form of credits to the Reichsbank from the Basel Agency for cooperation.

Austrian National Bank To Remain Open and Not Interfere With Exchange

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 14 — After an all-morning sitting the directorate of the Austrian National Bank decided not to follow the example of Germany and Hungary in requesting the Government to decree a three-day compulsory bank holiday, and not to interfere in any way with normal transactions of the exchange, except present dealings in Hungarian scrip and shares of the closed Mercurbank.

In order to enable the Mercurbank to tide over any momentary difficulties resulting from collapse of the German Danat Bank, the Austrian National Bank is granting it a credit of about 20,000,000 schillings ($3,000,000), with a three-month moratorium.

As regards failure of any individual German concern, central Europe can probably meet the repercussion, but Germany's general economic conditions serve as a barometer of business in these parts, since Germany is the most important market for Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and is closely interwoven in almost every big industry here.

Loss of purchasing power by the German masses means to Austria loss of its best market and is a serious blow at its tourist traffic.

Hungarian Government Orders Banks Closed

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, July 14—The Hungarian Cabinet early today ordered the closing of all money and credit institutions throughout Hungary for three days, beginning tomorrow, as a precautionary measure against possible repercussions here of the emergency measures adopted by Germany. The Corn Exchange remains open but the Stock Exchange will be closed.

M. Popovici, president of the Hungarian National Bank, urged drastic measures be resorted to in order to prevent strain on banking institutions and to forestall German banks from "gambling" on the Hungarian exchange.

BRUSSELS, July 14 (AP)—Luxembourg banks decided today to suspend marks on the exchange markets because of the number of Germans crossing the frontier to purchase foreign currency.

VIENNA, July 14 (AP)—The Bacia Bank at Jassy, Rumania, closed its doors today with a deficit of $1,000,000.

BERLIN, July 14—Grain exchanges were ordered closed today and tomorrow following yesterday's suspension of the metal market. Hamburg exchanges likewise were closed.

DANZIG, Danzig Free State, July 14 (AP)—The Bank for Trade and Industry, subsidiary of the Darmstaedter und National Bank, suspended payments today. It is believed the bank is solvent.

Other banks and savings banks in the free city's territory are closed in accordance with the government decree.

RIGA, Latvia, July 14 (AP)—The Riga International Bank and the Bank of Libau suspended payments today, as a result of the collapse of the Darmstaedter und National Bank of Berlin. The Latvian Cabinet decided to guarantee deposits in Latvian currency, but asserted it could not extend any assistance to depositors whose accounts are in foreign currency.

COPENHAGEN, July 14 (AP)—Several thousand German tourists were stranded in hotels today because chauffeurs and shopkeepers refused to accept marks. It was recalled that Danes lost billions by the fall of the mark in 1923.

BASEL, Switz., July 14 (AP)—A number of visitors from Germany were embarrassed today by the refusal of exchange shops to buy their marks, and could not continue their journey. The mark dropped yesterday from a normal rate of 123.50 in Swiss francs to 112, and railroad exchange offices closed their wickets.

Wage Scale Level Continuance Urged

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address today, urged President Hoover to call an industrial conference to maintain the present wage scale. He addressed the thirtieth convention of the International Longshoremen's Association.

After mentioning what he called "serious social unrest" in coal mining regions and in textile districts of the South, Mr. Green said:

"It is not good for a republic when workers are clashing with the police. We are now facing a third winter of unemployment. Our nation has never been put to that test before."

The labor leader said the present depression was worse than the panic of 1893.

"We were an agricultural nation then. We are an industrial nation now. What shall we do about it? Some think that reduction of wages is what is needed. Well, the American Federation of Labor has challenged that sort of economic philosophy.

"Is there any economic reason why the millions of working men in America should take another reduction in their earnings? Have we not suffered enough? Shall we cut the wages of those few of us left who have work?

"This subject is not debatable with the American Federation of Labor. Our minds are not even open to it."

R. C. A. LICENSES AGAIN MENACED AS WTMJ ACTS

Milwaukee Journal Appeals From Decision of the Federal Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—An appeal from the Federal Radio Commission decision renewing the licenses of subsidiaries of the Radio Corporation of America was filed in the Court of Appeals here today by the Milwaukee Journal, operating Station WTMJ, again threatening cancellation of more than 1400 radiocasting and communications stations operated by these companies.

Challenging the commission's decision of June 24, the Journal company asked the court to reverse that ruling and order the forfeiture of these licenses. The Radio Corporation, the appeal contends, has violated the anti-trust laws, and under Section 13 of the Radio Act the commission must refuse renewal of licenses. The Radio Corporation recently was held to have violated the Clayton Anti-Trust law by attempting to monopolize the radio tube business.

The appeal was filed by Mr. Elisha Hanson, counsel for WTMJ, at the eleventh hour. Under the court's rules, only 20 days are allowed in which to note appeals from commission decisions, and that period expired today. The station is an applicant for the 870 kilocycle channel occupied jointly by stations WENR and WLS, in Chicago, the former station being operated by the National Broadcasting Company, 100 per cent subsidiary of the Radio Corporation, while the latter has an operating arrangement with the network.

One of Four Intervenors

In the litigation before the commission, involving the renewal of the Radio Corporation licenses, Station WTMJ was one of the four intervenors, and argued that Section 13 required the commission to cancel all Radio Corporation licenses. These arguments are reiterated in the appeal, which alleges that the commission erred in holding that Section 13 did not require it to refuse renewal of licenses held not only by N. B. C., but by R. C. A. Communications, Inc., Radio Marine Corporation of America, and R. C. A.-Victor Company, which cover radiocasting, transoceanic and ship communications, experimental television, and, in fact, every character of licensed radio communications. The commission's decision renewing licenses was by a three-to-two vote.

While the appeal of WTMJ is aimed only at the renewal of the licenses of the stations assigned to the 870 kilocycle channel, namely WENR and WLS, the whole broad issue of renewal the entire group of 1409 licenses held by all the Radio Corporation subsidiaries automatically is thrown into court.

Since the appeal is from a decision rendered by the commission, the four Radio Corporation subsidiaries do not become actual parties to the case, but must enter the litigation as intervenors, with the commission obliged to show cause why it acted in the manner it did. In other words, the burden is upon the commission and not the Radio Corporation.

Not Required to Cancel

In its decision, the commission's majority held that the judgment of the courts in the case brought by the De Forest Radio Company against the corporation was not such a judgment as required it to cancel the licenses. Section 13 of the Radio Act prescribes that any company found guilty of violating the anti-monopoly laws in radio communication shall be denied licenses.

"The decision of said commission," the appeal alleged, "is erroneous, contrary to law and in violation of the duty imposed upon said commission by the provisions of the law which created it."

The Court of Appeals, which under the radio law sits as the "super radio commission," now is in recess. Therefore, it is not expected that action will be forthcoming until fall. The commission will file its answer to the appeal within 30 days, citing the reasons for its decision in renewing the licenses. During the pendency of the litigation, it is explained in legal circles, the commission will continue the existing Radio Corporation licenses, but new licenses must be issued conditionally and not on a permanent basis.

Upon being apprised of the filing of the suit, Louis Titus, counsel for Radio Corporation in the Section 13 litigation, made this statement:

"The Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries welcome the opportunity to obtain a judicial determination of Section 13 of the Radio Act.

"It was for that reason that, prior to the hearing before the Federal Radio Commission, we asked the court to review the subject. We have the utmost confidence in the ultimate result."

Educators Indorse New Payment Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 13—Approval of the new plan of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, designed to relieve professors from the necessity of increasing their incomes by work for outside interests, is evidenced by the fact that 95 per cent of the members of the faculty who were offered appointments under the new terms have accepted.

Under the new plan, Prof. W. P. Ryan of the institute faculty explained, upon accepting appointment to the faculty, professors must agree to pay over to the institute 50 per cent of fees received for services rendered during the term to parties other than the institute, such payments to constitute a professors' fund to be employed for providing further salary increases, leaves of absence, etc.

The plan, he said, was presented by the president of the university as the closest practical approach to the ideal arrangement under which teachers would be paid such generous salaries that they would not be compelled to seek outside work.

Queen of Siam May Fly on Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEHURST, N. J., July 14—The Navy Department has relaxed its rule against women passengers on board the dirigible Los Angeles, and has invited Queen Rambaibarni of Siam to be its guest on a special flight it is arranging for King Prajadhipok some time next week.

The Queen is keenly interested in aviation, and when the Navy Department heard that Their Majesties had expressed a desire to fly in the Los Angeles, they telegraphed Capt. Harry Shoemaker here that a special trip had been authorized on which the King and Queen would be guests. The Los Angeles is due back from Fort Pond Bay, L. I., on July 17, and the flight for the royal pair is scheduled to take place sometime between July 20 and 26.

Queen Rambaibarni, if she accepts the invitation, will be the first woman to fly on the Los Angeles, it was said. In order that the wish of the royal couple may be granted, the restriction of its cabins and catwalks to men will be lifted for the occasion.

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CHARGE AGAINST FEDERAL GROUP EXTENDS SCOPE

Questioned Balance of International Payments May Be Subject of Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—The controversy between Dr. Ray O. Hall, recently discharged chief of the Commerce Department's finance and investment division, and high officials of the department broadened its character today. On the one side Prof. James Harvey Rogers of Yale, author of the chapter on Foreign Markets and Foreign Credits in the report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, of which Mr. Hoover was chairman, came to Dr. Hall's defense. On the other side, the Commerce Department, through Mr. O. P. Hopkins, acting director, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, challenged Dr. Hall's formal statement of yesterday.

The issue revolves around the validity of figures and interpretations in the recently published 1931 version of "the balance of international payments of the United States" which was held back a month from its usual time of publication and which did not carry the name of Dr. Hall when it finally appeared.

Dr. Hall charged the department had juggled and manipulated some figures while suppressing others. Dr. Hall has compiled this annual document for some years, but refused to accept modification in his 1931 version which his superiors, he said, had sought to impose, and was thereupon forced out.

Professor Rogers, in an oral statement here, asserted that "freedom of speech in a government department is quite directly involved" in the dispute, and declared that national confidence in federal statistics would disappear if the present discussion were not cleared up.

Mr. Hopkins in his statement, left the door open for possible review of the whole matter when he explained that "the Hall letter (to Mr. Lamont) has been placed under detailed examination by officials most concerned, to determine whether any further refutation of the somewhat confused criticism it contains is necessary."

In an interview Professor Rogers asserted that if scholars are to work for a government department, there must be freedom of speech, "or else there cannot be scholarship." He agreed that the compilations were exceedingly intricate and did not express a final opinion that Dr. Hall was right. He did say, however, he was prepared to take his estimates before those of the Commerce Department.

Involved in the figures were two questions, he said, that had direct bearing on administration policy. The Hall figures in both cases had been so changed that they served to support the Administration, he charged.

In the first place, Dr. Hall charged that merchandise imports were overvalued $175,000,000 in the report. Such an exaggeration, if it existed, Professor Rogers, said, would serve to minimize the adverse effect of the Smoot-Hawley tariff, by indicating that imports had been high despite the tariff wall.

In the second place, Professor Rogers said Dr. Hall's original version of the report contained quotations showing the adverse economic effects on Europe of American's recent erratic loan policy before and after the depression. This policy was intimately tied up with the present desperate plight of Germany, he said. These quotations were deleted, Professor Rogers continued, while the Hall estimate of net lendings by this country to foreigners in 1930 had been greatly increased in the final version, making the nation appear more generous than it had been.

"It is obvious the official figures are much more favorable to the official policy than are Dr. Hall's," Professor Rogers said.

In his statement, Mr. Hopkins declared that it was necessary to reject and revise Dr. Hall's figures as to the valuation of American imports which were on an "unscientific and unsound basis." The tariff question was not involved, he asserted. Dr. Hall's letter, he asserted, showed "temperamental handicaps" of its author. The latter, he charged, wanted to include in his report "an implied criticism of the prohibition policy of the United States Government . . . and policies followed by the investment banking interests and the investing public of the United States."

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REPORT HOLDS SLUMP CAUSES CONTROLLABLE

MacMillan Committee Issues Results of Finance and Industry Study

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 13—The long-awaited report of the Committee on Finance and Industry under Lord MacMillan appeared today and is calculated to modify the entire economic policy of Britain by throwing new emphasis upon the responsibility of monetary and other entirely controllable causes for the present world trade depression.

Excepting Lord Bradbury, who dissents, the report is signed by all members of the committee. There are a number of reservations, but but they are more supplementary than divergent. The chief experts upon the committee, including Mr. John M. Keynes and Mr. Reginald McKenna, are agreed. The report is authoritative since it is the outcome of searching investigations extending over more than a year, during which all the chief economic, financial and industrial authorities in Britain have been put in the witness box. The committee was appointed by the Government but represents all shades of political opinion.

One of the report's main conclusions is that central national banks can and ought to do a great deal toward stabilizing world commodity prices, and thus toward preventing such a disastrous fall as has occurred during the past two years. These banks, the report says, should be able to "keep the average steady over a period of years and avoid fluctuations around this average from year to year."

Should Regulate Credit

"The method of achieving this object," the report continues, "should be so to regulate volume and terms of bank credit as to maintain as much stability as possible in the rate of new investment, and new enterprise generally, both at home and abroad. By these means alternate excesses of enthusiasm and depression might be avoided and demand for new output of instruments of production, and other forms of capital in the world at large, kept in better equilibrium with the proportion of income which is currently available for such purposes—neither in excess nor in defect.

"In particular, central banks should consider the rate of long-term investment as well as short-term investment as falling within their purview and should take whatever steps may lie within their power and are suited to their local circumstances to counteract any tendency which their own nationals may show, either to keep their investible resources excessively liquid, or to undertake excessive long-term commitments.

"We think the first measure toward restoration of the international price level must necessarily be taken on the initiative of creditor countries, and that it must consist partly in a greater willingness to buy and partly in a greater willingness to lend."

The committee goes on to point to the fact that in two years creditor countries have increased their proportion of monetary gold in the world from two-thirds to three-quarters, and expresses the opinion that so long as this state of things continues it is unlikely debtor countries can continue to square their international position by parting with gold, as they have hitherto been forced to do.

The report also declares foreign loans should be made to leading creditor countries on a greater scale than in the past two years. It advises holding a general international discussion on this question.

Bank Aid Advised

Regarding the Bank of England, the committee advises legislation to give this institution increased resources and greater freedom. It also says significantly, "This again presupposes that this country (Britain) maintains a sound position in respect to both its government finances and balance of payments."

A weighty minute on the British domestic policy attached to the main report by Mr. Keynes, Mr. McKenna and four other members of the committee says the best hope of a remedy for world depression lies in "monetary policy designed to increase the volume of purchasing power, increase the ease of borrowing, if necessary by a guarantee to diminish the rate of interest on long-term as well as short-term loans, and stimulate in every possible way enterprise and volume of investment."

Regarding wages this minute says it would be absurd to maintain that Britain can continue to adhere to the existing level of money incomes, irrespective of the value of money, but if a substantial change should be necessary it should be general and should apply as far as possible to every class of income alike. The minute advises against any attempt to increase prices by departing from the existing gold standard, but thinks a trial should be made of a system of tariffs plus bounties for a similar purpose.

The tariff, it says, should be of the same percentage on all imports, and should be accompanied by an equal subsidy on all exports. This, the minute says, would produce the same beneficial effects as a sterling devaluation, except that it would leave sterling international obligations unchanged in terms of gold.

New York Negro Total Climbs During Decade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14 — Far-reaching racial changes, and shifts among the individual boroughs have taken place in New York in the past decade, figures given out today by the Commerce Department reveal. Age groups of the municipal population also have varied widely, reflecting a slowing down in births in the 10-year period.

On April 1, 1930, New York City had a population of 6,930,446. Of these, 6,587,225 were whites, 327,706 Negroes and 15,515 other races. The native white population showed a slight but important increase during the decade of from 61.7 per cent in 1920 to 62 per cent in 1930, while the foreign-born group showed a falling off, reflecting the decrease in immigration, from 35.4 per cent to 33.1 per cent.

The Negro population increased from 152,467 in 1920 to 327,706 in 1930, so that while whites in the decade registered an increase of 20.7 per cent the Negro population showed an increase of 114.9 per cent.

Among the foreign born, the unnaturalized alien group showed a remarkable drop from 22.2 per cent in 1920, to 15.1 per cent in 1930, while those foreign born who had taken out first papers remained the same at 5 per cent, and those naturalized foreign born increased from 22 to 25.9 per cent.

A typical New York subway car containing 100 persons, and representing an average racial segment of the population would at the present time contain 62 native whites, 33 foreign-born whites, and about 5 Negroes. Of the whites past 21 years of age, however, only 47 would be listed as "native," and of these there would be only 18 in the car whose parents were also both born in this country, and the other 29 whites who were born in this country would have foreign or mixed parentage.

On an age basis, the figures show that New York has fewer babies than 10 years previously, the age group under one year having dropped from 108,908 in 1920 to 100,398 last year, a loss of 7.8 per cent. The entire group of children under five years decreased 4.5 per cent. All the remaining age groups increased between 1920 and 1930.

Manhattan lost population which moved out to the other boroughs in the 10 years, the drop being from 2,284,103 to 1,867,312 in that borough. However, the Negro population of Manhattan increased greatly, the respective figures being white decrease 28.4 per cent; Negro increase 105.9 per cent.

LOS ANGELES PLANS FETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Adobe houses constructed by Spanish and Mexican settlers in the vicinity of this city are being restored and refurnished in preparation for La Fiesta de Los Angeles, the city's 150th birthday fête, Sept. 4 to 13.

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STIMSON HOLDS MEETINGS WITH AMBASSADORS

Explains Results of Italian Visit to German, French, and British Envoys

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 14—"My visit to Italy has fulfilled my highest expectations," Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, declared in a statement given to the press this afternoon before leaving Rome for Paris, where tomorrow he will resume his European conversations, this time with French statesmen. His visit, although unofficial in character, is considered in Italy to be of the greatest political importance and one which will result in the economic reconstruction of Europe as well as in preparation for the general disarmament conference at Geneva in February.

On his return from a week-end visit at Nettuno yesterday evening Mr. Stimson received a joint visit from the British, French, and German ambassadors in Rome. No special political importance should be attributed to this visit, which may be regarded, really, as one of courtesy. Mr. Stimson merely informed the ambassadors of the countries which he is about to visit of the trend of the conversations he has had here with Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, and Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister. This act of courtesy, however, was much appreciated, as it will enable the ambassadors to inform their respective governments of the questions discussed by Mr. Stimson with the Italian statesmen, as well as the views held by Signor Mussolini and Mr. Stimson on these questions.

Before leaving Rome Mr. Stimson gave the following statement to the press: "I have had conversations," Mr. Stimson said, "with both the Chief of the Government and with Foreign Minister Grandi, in which matters which concern our two countries have been discussed fully and frankly with the utmost friendliness. I shall return to America with a far better understanding of the viewpoint of the Government of Italy than I could have acquired in any other way.

"From the very moment when we set foot on Italian soil Mrs. Stimson and I have been treated with outmost kindness and hospitality, and the beauties of nature and art which have been shown us will remain indelibly impressed upon our memories. These historic visions of the illuminated Forum and the Capitol will never be forgotten.

"And beyond even these, we shall bear away with us the memory of kindness expressed to us, not only by the Italian Government, but by her people everywhere, which has convinced us of the essential sympathy which exists between the people of Italy and America. This common understanding augurs well for future relations between the two countries."

Smoot Assails Plea To End Levy On Cuban Sugar

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 14 (AP)—Mr. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, has taken issue with Mr. Thomas D. Chadbourne's suggestion that the United States do away with the Cuban tariff. In a statement today the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the co-author of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Bill, referred to a reported address by Mr. Chadbourne suggesting the President should use his influence in removing the tariff on Cuban sugar.

"It is a strange thing, but it appears absolutely impossible for the average Democrat to give a Republican credit for doing anything constructive, regardless of how patent or meritorious it may be," Senator Smoot said.

"We entered into a commercial treaty with that country in 1903, under the terms of which Cuba was given a 20 per cent reduction in tariff duties on all her products shipped into the United States. It is true that we were given the same reduction on exports to Cuba, but the balance of trade from that day to this has been largely in Cuba's favor, aggregating to date close to $2,500,000,000.

"His statement that 'the United States has enriched herself last year at Cuba's expense to the tune of $95,000,000 by collecting that amount of tariff on Cuban sugar,' is unfounded, as an examination of the daily prices of raw sugar in Cuba and the duty paid prices in the United States clearly proves. In other words, if Cuba pays duty, the consumer does not, or vice versa."

Mr. Chadbourne, a New York attorney and a Democrat, is the author of the plan for international restriction of sugar plantings designed to stabilize the world sugar market.

PRIMATE OF SWEDEN HAS PASSED ON

UPSALA, Swed., July 13 (AP)—Archbishop Nathan Soederblom, Primate of Sweden and successor of Frank B. Kellogg as holder of the Nobel peace prize, passed on last night.

A leader of the Lutheran church, Dr. Soederblom, Archbishop of Upsala, became a world personality for his efforts to unify the churches in the struggle for universal peace. He received the Nobel peace prize for 1930 in recognition of this work.

AMERICAN STATES PUBLIC SERVICE

CHICAGO, July 14—American States Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ended May 31 profit of $512,887 after taxes, interest, amortization, etc., but before depreciation, compared with $383,675

MEXICAN LEADER DEFINES WAY TO BETTER FEELING

Cultural Movements Often Succeed, He Says, Where Politics Fails

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 14—The Mexican Government considers the intervention of one nation in the affairs of another a crime, Genaro Estrado, Minister of Foreign Relations, declared at the meeting yesterday of the sixth annual seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. It is a crime against humanity, he said, and discussion of such a purpose is immoral. It was because of this feeling, he said, that the Mexican Government added its signature to the Kellogg-Briand treaty.

Suggesting ways by which nations might be brought closer together for a better understanding, he urged preparedness of all diplomatic representatives, a more accurate handling of news by the press, a more accurate review by special writers and a more sensible understanding of what governments choose to divulge. He suggested also that cultural relationship movements might often succeed where politics failed.

Finally suggested idea of a new multilateral treaty to take the place of the Monroe Doctrine, he declared to be valueless, inasmuch, where the Pan-American nations to draw apart by themselves, the remainder of the world would undoubtedly pull away likewise. Only through an appeal for justice, he asserted, could nations be made to deal amicably with one another.

Recent revolutions in Central and South America gave excellent examples of what Mexico considered a duty to be followed by other nations, he said. In other words, he explained, Mexico had carried on diplomatic connections with the forces riding into power, although never affording them recognition to pass judgment upon the internal affairs of another nation. That, he said, was not within Mexico's province.

Following Señor Estrada, and speaking upon Pan-Americanism, Roberto A Esteva Ruiz, discussing international affairs, said that Mexico has many customs and sentiments like those of the United States. Pan-Americanism, he believed, however, to be only an ideal in the process of being forged, and consequently Latin America was far from being an international community.

Saturday and Sunday members of the seminar drove to Huejotgingo, Cholula and Puebla, where they attended fiestas presented by the pupils and assisted in the dedication of one school.

BEACHES AND HILLS IN JUGOSLAVIA OFFER THRILLS TO VISITORS

(Continued from Page 1)

ridges. This range of mountains along the Eastern Adriatic abounds in vast underground caves and caverns, through which large, fast-flowing rivers course for scores of miles.

The climate is mild in winter and hot in summer. There are excellent automobile roads along the shore and leading into the interior, while an extensive boat service connects the ports on the mainland with the scores ofantique, picturesque cities on the myriad islands. There are very few places in the world where one can do so much exploring, voyaging for days in any kind of a boat that suits his fancy to any sort of island that takes his eye.

And besides all this, one finds along this sea an international phenomenon existing almost nowhere else in Europe: a purely Italian city in the Kingdom of Jugoslavia, namely, Zadar or Zara, halfway down the coast. Here fly the Fascist flags, here Italian soldiers march, Italian sentinels patrol the roads, and Italian patriots talk of redemptive crusades. The Jugoslavs watch them from surrounding heights, but have no authority over them.

The northernmost Jugoslav city on the upper Adriatic, Sushak, also maintains strange relations with the country about it. It is really a divided town, one part of which lies in Italy and the rest in Jugoslavia, split in two by the frontier line. The Italian half is known as Fiume, and is famous as the port which the romantic Italian poet and novelist, Gabriele d'Annunzio, occupied at the end of the war, defying the instructions of all peace conferences. A river separates the two parts of the town and the short bridge over it is crossed by hundreds of people daily who are able to get past the sentinels on each end without much delay.

Beaches Sandy and Wide

Amusement-seeking youth may go from Jugoslavia over to Italy for the movies in the evening or to the circus if they wish. Sushak, on the Jugoslavia side, abounds in excellent bathing places and is supplied with good hotels and boarding houses. A regular automobile service takes visitors to a number of interesting old towns nestling amid the mountains behind it or lying farther down the coast.

One of the best of these is Crikvenitan lying in a little mountain basin and possessing a long, gentle sloping, sandy beach, making it the most popular bathing place in the upper Adriatic. It has a number of the best hotels in this part of the country. The beautiful park along the shore, the clusters of trees here and there, the valley pouring down upon it out of the mountain behind, the boats plying to big and little, near and distant, bare and wooded islands all about, have given this summer resort many special advantages. Because of its clean beach, washed by warm, tranquil and very shallow water, it is especially sought by mothers and children.

A little below this town is Selcé where the three children of the royal family often spend the summer. And from there on south, as bright shells in a vast net, are scattered many other bathing places upon the shores of the mainland and the islands. Far to the south are the twin cities of Shibenik and Split lying on the opposite sides of a large peninsula. Both abound in striking architecture, and the latter has a manifold fame as being the site of a very ancient Roman city, Solun, the yard of one of the grandest old Imperial Roman castles, namely that of Diocletian, the center of a growing industry and the chief seat of one of Jugoslavia's main banats or counties. It is as new as it is old, with as many excellent modern buildings as antique relics. Located on a beautiful harbor, beside wooded hills, it is a pleasant place to stop, and is situated near scores of other picturesque old towns so that it is an excellent base for exploration.

The Adriatic coast of Jugoslavia offers many attractions to every kind of tourist. Its gentle beaches are restful for those who are tired; its caves and defiant mountains challenge those who are bold and restless; its ancient towns and towers allure those who are interested in the past, and its myriads of islands attract those who like to play at exploring. All parts of it are very accessible by water and by rail.

Migratory Habits of Sand Dunes Stir Debate on Southern Shores

Government Engineers Credited With Having Last Word in Controversy Centering Near Kitty Hawk, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Do sand dunes stand still or do they shift? The sand dunes of the North Carolina coastal country do not shift, says Frank Stick, author, sportsman, real estate man of New Jersey and Roanoke Island, North Carolina sand dunes positively do shift, says Col. W. J. Ttate, Currituck County historian.

It all began when Mr. Stick told an Elizabeth City man that he was skeptical of a theory, generally prevailing on the coast, that the great dunes of that section slowly are marching southward, shifted by the force of north and northeast winds. And Mr. Stick gave reasons for his skepticism.

When he came to the North Carolina coast land in 1926, he said, he heard strange tales of shifting sand dunes, which enveloped and crushed dwellings in their march. Some of the natives said that Kill Devil Hill, the massive dune from which the Wright brothers conducted their experiments with gliders and made the first actual flight in a heavier than air machine, had moved as much as half a mile in the quarter of a century since the Wrights had been there. Others said that the great hill had moved only a few hundred feet during that time. This discrepancy led Mr. Stick, who is of an inquisitive turn of mind, to make an experiment.

He planted a bottle near the base of Kill Devil Hill and measured the distance from the bottle to the hill's base. That was in November, 1926. Once a year since that date he has dug up that bottle and has found it to be exactly the same distance from the base of the hill each time. Then, too, he consulted maps of the geodetic survey and found the larger sand dunes of the section marked on the maps on the same spots where they now stand. And he termed the theory "shifting sand dunes" "one of the greatest hoaxes ever perpetrated."

These statements quickly drew fire from Captain Tate, of Coinjack. Captain Tate, in whose former home at Kitty Hawk the Wright brothers boarded while conducting their experiments and whose wife sewed the wings for their first plane, knows the beaches as a child knows his back yard.

Captain Tate began with the citation of a story about a club house at Corolla, just south of the Currituck beach tower light. A large sand dune, he said, drifted in upon this house, completely covering it, and then passed by, leaving the house exposed again. He gave many instances in which gardens, groves of trees, etc., have been lost under drifting sands. He related the story of the pretentious Nags Head Hotel, which was completely destroyed by a drifting sand dune and which had to be rebuilt.

Captain Tate seems to have the best of the controversy as it now stands. For not only does he cite instances that bear the stamp of authenticity, but his opinion is sustained by United States Government engineers, who recently "anchored" Kill Devil Hill, at a cost of arpund $50,000, in order that the great dune commemorating the achievement of the Wrights and the memorial erected on it might forever remain stationary. This was done by soiling and grassing the side of the hill.

The controversy hinges on the question, "Do sand dunes shift?" And the affirmative seems to win the debate. However, there are a good many persons who are skeptical of the "shifting dunes" theory.

Hashish Smugglers Pursued In Egypt

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, July 14—The Sinai Camel Corps is actively pursuing contraband smugglers trying to run hashish across the desert to Egypt from Syria.

Last week for three days a gang of armed smugglers mounted on the fleetest camels, were chased. They eventually escaped after throwing overboard over 400 pounds weight of hashish.

In the meantime 30 Camel Corps men are closing in on Gebel Helial, near the Suez Canal, where three members of another gang have gone to earth, and capture is expected soon. Vigilant watch is being maintained over all persons suspected of participating in this illicit trade.

C. G. EDWARDS PASSES ON

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The passing on of Charles G. Edwards, Representative from Georgia, at Atlanta, yesterday, restored to two the Republican majority in the House. The Republicans now have 215 members to 213 for the Democrats, while there are six vacancies and one Farmer-Labor member.

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Add to your ice cream recipe—improves the flavor
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Lime Juice Princess Bot 18c
Makes better sandwiches for the girls
Prize Bread Large 20 oz White Loaf 7c

WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

NEW SPEED LAW SAID TO STRESS NEED FOR CARE

Motor Registrar Warns Drivers That Raised Limits Do Not Ignore Safety

Higher speed laws, effective in Massachusetts tomorrow, make careful driving more imperative than ever before, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today.

The new law, he warned, gives greater freedom to motorists only where conditions warrant it. Speed limits are raised from 20 to 30 miles an hour outside of thickly settled districts, from 15 to 20 miles in thickly settled sections, and from 8 to 15 miles where the operator's view is obstructed either at street intersections or in turning corners.

While Mr. Ryan declared himself to be in full accord with the new limits, as in line with other progressive legislation designed to meet changing conditions on the highways, he stressed the individual's greater responsibility to follow his best judgment in regulating the speed of his car.

"Although the new law makes it legal to operate at a rate of 20 miles an hour in thickly settled sections," he said, "it must be recognized that this is the maximum speed and that if conditions are such that safe operation at any particular point is at 10 miles an hour, motor vehicle drivers must bring their cars down to that speed."

To further illustrate the motorist's obligation to drive according to conditions, he emphasized that the new legal limit of 15 miles an hour in crossing intersections or rounding curves might be dangerous in many instances due to circumstances which the law cannot ascertain, but which the driver must take into consideration.

The new laws do not affect the slow driver on the highway, the Registrar stated, other than to focus his attention more strongly upon his obligation to drive on the extreme right of the road. The driver has a right to operate at slow speeds, he added, but he has no right to obstruct the normal flow of traffic which must, necessarily, pass at his left.

Joint Board Ready to Study Effect Of Tidal Power Project on Fisheries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EASTPORT, Maine, July 14—Interest again is being aroused in the project of Mr. Dexter P. Cooper, nationally known engineer, to harness the tides of Passamaquoddy Bay in a huge international power development. Attention is turned to the Quoddy project by the announcement of a meeting this month at St. Andrews Biological Station, near Eastport, of a joint commission of United States and Canadian fish experts to investigate the probable effect of the construction on herring and sardine fisheries.

Months of study will be required to complete the investigation. In the discussion by the commissioners much will be heard of plankton, the minute vegetable and animal life which is stirred up twice daily by the extraordinary tides of this region. The free circulation of this plankton is believed to be largely responsible for the great quantities of herring and other fish in Passamaquoddy Bay.

The chemistry of the waters and the effect upon the tides of the huge dam which Mr. Cooper is to build will be studied as well as the habits of the fish and their foods.

Canada will not grant permission for Mr. Cooper to go forward with his $100,000,000 project until satisfied that the huge construction, with the difference in tides which it will create, will not injure the fisheries.

So far as Maine is concerned, Mr. Cooper has been given permission to go ahead with this project. The voters in 1925, by a large majority, authorized Mr. Cooper to finance his corporation, to build within the State of Maine and to make exchange of electricity with New Brunswick. The Fernald law of Maine forbids the export of electricity by a corporation except under special statute. The 1925 legislature submitted the "Act to incorporate Dexter P. Cooper, Inc.," to the voters with the result outlined.

To build the Maine portion of the Quoddy tide power project is estimated to cost $35,000,000. Application for this All-American Quoddy project has been filed with the United States Federal Power Commission. To this project the United States Bureau of Fisheries makes no objection and Mr. Cooper probably will get the license if he can satisfy the power commission of his financial ability to complete the project.

Maine fishermen and canners for the most part are quite willing to risk the future of the herring and sardine industry, which each year grows less satisfactory financially, to make Eastport and Lubec cities comparable, as they hope, with Niagara Falls.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature on the east coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday, excepting possibly showers Wednesday afternoon in extreme north portion; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest and west winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July14	Max. July13		8 a.m. July14	Max. July13
Atlantic City	76	82	Nantucket	68	82
Bismarck, N.D.	70	94	New Orleans	80	90
Boston	70	88	New York	70	84
Buffalo	70	80	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Calgary	48	..	North Platte	70	90
Charleston	84	88	Philadelphia	76	88
Chicago	72	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	85	112
Cincinnati	78	96	Pittsburgh	76	90
Denver	72	96	Portland, Me.	66	86
Eastport, Me.	58	78	Raleigh	78	88
Hatteras	82	86	St. Louis	80	98
Helena, Mont.	58	88	St. Paul	72	88
Huron, S. D.	72	92	Salt Lake City	80	98
Jacksonville	80	86	San Francisco	54	64
Kansas City	78	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	68	88
Key West	84	88	Seattle	56	68
Los Angeles	68	84	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	74	90	Washington	76	88
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Wichita, Kan.	76	98
Montreal	68	82	Williston, N.D.	72	90

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:17 p. m., Wednesday 11:54 a. m.
Height of tides 10.2 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

BANK OUTING PLANNED

The Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking will hold its first annual outing at the Worrick Inn, Nantasket, on Saturday. A varied program of games and sports has been arranged, for which prizes will be awarded. An attendance of more than 700 is expected.

On the Esplanade

1. "Military March" .... Schubert
2. Overture, "Lenore," No. 3 .. Beethoven
3. Minuet .... Bolzoni
4. Ouverture, Solennelle, "1812" .... Tchaikovsky

Interval

5. Prelude in C sharp minor .... Rachmaninoff
6. Walpurgis Night Music from "Faust" .... Gounod
7. Waltz, "Espana" .... Waldteufel
8. Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walkure" .... Wagner

Wool Growers Pooling Product

The Massachusetts wool pool, in which farmers get 45 to 55 cents a pound for their wool, even when market prices are not so high, will be twice as large this year as in any previous year, according to information given out by Mr. C. D. Richardson of West Brookfield, who is in general charge of the pool. Substantial quantities of wool have come in from other New England states, it was announced.

Under the general plan of the pool each farmer sends his wool to the nearest of eight assembling points, from which the wool is sent to the mill and made into blankets. The cost of manufacture is $2.90 per blanket, with an additional charge for those who send in wool from outside the state. The blankets are sold locally for $9 each or at wholesale for $8. The profit is 55½ cents per pound of wool, or 46 cents when blankets are sold at wholesale, whereas the wool buyers are offering but 18 cents a pound for wool this year, it was announced.

This margin of difference is the chief reason for the popularity of the plan this year, it is said. This is the eleventh year that the plan has been in operation and the second year that wool has been received outside of Massachusetts.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Cohasset: Carillon concert by Mr. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, 8:30; program as follows:

1. First Fantasia .... Benoit
2. The Missing Boat .... Old Welsh
3. Gavotte .... F. J. Gossec
4. Klokke Roeland (Bell Roeland) .... De Stoop
5. Menuet: major and minor Baustetter
6. Meiliedje (May Song) .... De Bom
7. Turn Ye to Me .. Old Highland Melody
8. Elegie .... Massenet
9. Do You Remember .... C. Cui
10. Spring Song .... Rubinstein

American Hotel Men's Association: Dinner dance, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 8.

First in series of Brookline concerts by Peoples' Symphony Orchestra, direction Mr. Will Dodge, auspices Brookline Chamber of Commerce; Brookline Field, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Numberg" .... Wagner
2. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube" .... Strauss
3. "Jewel Song" from "Faust" .. Gounod (Soloist, Clara Shear)
4. Selections from "Nina Rosa" Romberg (Soloists Helen Barr and Lawrence Thornton)
5. Suite, "Henri VIII" .... Saint-Saëns
6. Overture, "Robespierre" .... Litolff
7. Air on the C String .... Bach
8. "Un bel di," from "Madame Butterfly" .... Puccini (Soloist, Clara Shear)
9. "Jubel" Overture .... Weber

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Supper dance, auspices Club des Femmes de France and La Prevoyance, ballroom, 8:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The Forester's Daughter" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Field trip to Hammonds Woods for summer nature law class; 9; motion picture of England for South Boston, Neighborhood House group, 1; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

American Hotel Men's Association: Business session, ballroom, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9:30; historic south shore drive for ladies, 9:30; buffet lunch, for men, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30, and business session, ballroom, 1:30.

Lynn Historical Society: Open house and museum, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Chinese and Japanese galleries, Mrs. Tomita, 11.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "My Recent Visit to South America," by Mr. John S. Lawrence; Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith: British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge.—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings, prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works by Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court.—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 5; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 579 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street.—General summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street.—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

FIELD WORKER NAMED FOR MAINE SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Maine—Appointment of the first field representative of rural schools, whose duty it will be to direct teaching methods and supervise along modern educational lines, has been announced. Mrs. Gladys Spearin of Fort Fairfield, Maine, a graduate of Aroostook Normal School and of the Boston University school of education, is the first to hold the position.

This summer Mrs. Spearin is a member of the faculty of Castine Normal School where a special program is in order for rural school workers. Her teaching experience includes many years of work in Maine rural school districts.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Harry Connors, baritone.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:15 Jack Beauvais, songs.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Kahakalau Hawaiians.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "The Barn Raising."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos: Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor and cellist; string quartet.
9:00 NBC, Nash Parade of Progress: "Battle of Lexington"; orchestra, Max Bendix, director.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer, baritone, Don Vorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.
11:16 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Ranny Weeks's Serenade.
5:15 Scores; Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Voice of the Organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sports review; temperature.
6:15 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 NBC, Ponce Sisters, vocal duo.
9:00 NBC, Houshold Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Enrico Clausi, tenor; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days"; sketch, "A Desert Cloudburst."
10:00 NBC, Popular orchestra and soloists.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Southernaires Quartet.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:25 Radio Billboard talk.
11:30 NBC, "Dream Pictures"; Archer Gibson, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Dream Girl and Melodists.
5:45 "The Outdoor Club."
6:00 "The Voice of Melody."
6:30 Recorded talk.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores.
7:05 Wright Band.
7:10 Golf resume.
7:15 "The Auction Block"; songs.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Lee Bryan.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Pine Tree Melodeers.
8:30 "Viennese Nights": recorded.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bristoleers: Polly Waters, soprano; Clyde Dangler, tenor; mixed octet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, interviewed by Frederic William Wile.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures: soloists; mixed chorus; concert orchestra, Domenico Savino, conductor.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Eva Langley.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Rockland (Maine) Musical Program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 Variety Program: Val and Jeanne.
7:15 "Etchings in Music."
7:30 Jackson Community Program.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear": soloist, violin, organ.
8:15 Symphonic Hour: soloist; concert orchestra.
9:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Adventures in Words."
5:30 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
5:45 CBS, Sweetheart Hour, with Ben Alley, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.
6:15 "Confessions of a Racketeer."
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto; Roundtowners Quartet.
8:30 Yankee Network Players.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Program from Braves Field.
10:45 "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Mediator Seeks To End Mill Strike

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., July 14 (AP)—A committee of five today prepared to join with Miss Anna M. Weinstock, mediator of the United States Department of Labor, in an effort to end the strike involving 1200 employees of the General Fabrics Corporation mills here.

Miss Weinstock appeared on the scene unexpectedly yesterday and attended a meeting called by the Polish American Citizens' Club to appoint a committee of citizens that might present the workers' claims before the mill officials.

Miss Weinstock's support is expected to offset the Communist influence which has caused slight disorder. Miss Anna Burlac, a representative of the National Textile Workers' Union, has headed the active Communist forces. The young woman was ordered to leave yesterday by local police.

Meanwhile, across the line in Pawtucket, a police guard surrounded the mill of the Royal Weaving Company as its cotton spinning department was reopened today. The mill has been closed for several weeks by a strike of textile workers. Workers entered the mill at 7 a. m. without interference from the crowd.

Atlantic Fares Reduction in Doubt

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, July 14—The North Atlantic shipping conference which met here July 9 and 10 adjourned to July 28 without taking definite action on the proposed 20 per cent cut in first-class steamer fares. A special subcommittee is to meet in Brussels in order to prepare definite recommendations for presentation when the conference reassembles.

The principal American, Canadian, British, French, German and Italian lines were represented at the Paris meeting. The discussions were carried on with the greatest secrecy, but it is known that there was lack of unanimity concerning the proposed rate cuts. The possibility of limiting the building of luxurious liners of more than 40,000 tons were also considered.

AUTOMOBILE FIRMS TO GIVE DETROIT AID

DETROIT, July 11 (AP)—Organization of a syndicate of bankers and industrialists to lend Detroit $59,500,000 with which to meet short-term obligations coming due by Sept. 15 was under way last night.

Plans of the organization of the syndicate were announced by G. Hall Roosevelt, city controller, who said that the industrial units in the group would be the Fisher Finance Corporation, the Chrysler Motor Corporation and the Packard Motor Car Company. Mr. Roosevelt said that the Ford Motor Company also might enter the syndicate. The controller said that the loan would be conditional upon the city bringing about certain economies in governmental costs and upon the manner in which taxpayers meet their obligations commencing July 15.

AUSTRALIA TO REDUCE DEFICIT BY TAXATION

CANBERRA, Australia, July 10 (AP)—Edward G. Theodore, Minister of Finance, today announced a federal deficit of $86,078,310.

Increased taxation is expected to yield $7,500,000, he said. This increase will include a 2½ per cent advance in the supertax on property income and all-around increase of 5 per cent on the existing income tax.

FALL'S SENTENCE MADE YEAR AND DAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 14—The term of Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of Interior, sentenced to serve a year in prison for having accepted a bribe of $100,000 in the Elk Hills oil leasing transactions, was lengthened today by Justice Jennings Bailey of the District Supreme Court to a year and a day at the request of his counsel.

The motion for extension was made in order that Mr. Fall may serve his term in his home State, New Mexico. Decision as to the place of confinement, under the extended sentence, now rests with the Attorney-General of the United States. After four months he will be eligible for a parole.

Milk Production Survey Started

A comprehensive study of milk production on Massachusetts farms is being carried on by a recess commission of the Legislature, with the assistance of the State Departments of Agriculture and Public Health.

The aim of this survey is to recommend legislation at the next session of the Legislature to improve and unify the regulation of the milk supply with regard to its shipping and intercity and town inspection.

The commission will study laws relating to milk inspection in other states, will visit dairy farms to determine conditions under which milk is produced, as well as study milk inspection in small and large communities, and make a careful analysis of the sources of Massachusetts' milk supply.

Mr. Thomas H. Johnston, Senator from Clinton, was chosen chairman at the commission's first meeting.

Foulois Is Chosen To Head Air Corps

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The longest flying career in the army will reach a climax next December when Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois becomes chief of the air corps.

The War Department yesterday announced his promotion, effective Dec. 20, to succeed Maj.-Gen. James E. Fechet.

General Foulois flew the first airplane and the first dirigible balloon purchased for the army, and in 1910, when the appropriation for the air service was only $150, he contributed $300 from his own pay to make up a deficit.

General Foulois served in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines. During the World War he was a brigadier-general in the Signal Corps and was chief of the air service of the American Expeditionary Forces from November, 1917, to May, 1918.

Filipinos Stage Liberty Parade

MANILA, July 13 (AP)—Filipinos held a huge demonstration last night in an attempt further to convince Mr. Key Pitman (D.), Senator from Nevada, and Mr. Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, that the people of the islands were united in their desire for independence.

They paraded past the Senators, who reviewed them from a stand in front of the legislative building. Many carried posters in English, Spanish and Tagalog (native language), asserting they were economically prepared and asking for independence at any price.

Newspapers estimated the crowd along the line of march at between 100,000 and 200,000, and the marchers at 50,000 to 75,000. The throng overran the street and so impeded progress of the parade that it was finally stopped.

RADIO PERMIT DENIED

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Denial of the application of Mr. John H. Dolan, Boston, for a 100-watt power broadcasting station to share time on a 1370-kilocycle wavelength with Station WLEX at Lexington, Mass., was recommended today to the radio commission by the examiner.

SPAIN WILL HEAR ITS CONSTITUTION MADE VIA RADIO

(Continued from Page 1)

is almost tempted to suggest that Spain is pointing the way back to an enlarged type of Greek Democracy by asking the whole people to listen in at the making of the Constitution.

The task will be difficult. It would be foolish to deny it. Doubtless there are differences of opinion on many points of the proposed Constitution. But if one thinks historically those differences appear trivial. One thinks, for example, of the tremendous division in the view of those who built the United States. One remembers that it took France several years after 1871 to frame its Constitution, and that it eventually decided on Republicanism by one vote only. Here there is unanimity on the main matters, and the most ardent supporters of particular theories which run counter to the proposed Constitution would admit that their contentions are of secondary order. There are difficulties, yes, but nothing to cause anxiety.

In the decree convoking the Cortes, the Government declares that it has fulfilled the will of the people in taking office and now resigns its powers to this new group, which is a direct emanation of the people. It asks that its initiatives shall be ratified. It reminds the Cortes that its powers are not limited. They are sovereign and integral. The Cortes should organize a republic, it should legislate, it should examine what has already been done and it should nominate an executive.

Canada Searched For Rare Mineral

TORONTO, July 14 (AP)—A mineral from which may be produced a metal lighter than aluminum and stronger than steel is being sought in quantity in Renfrew County.

A syndicate of Toronto men, backed by United States capital, has acquired about 10,000 acres of land and is carrying on exploration work in three different places for beryl, from which the metal beryllium is obtained.

The Renfrew beryl is said to contain about 6 per cent beryllium, price of which ranges from $100 to $200 a pound. The mineral beryl is quoted at $60 a ton.

Hungarian Fliers Wait on Weather

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., July 14 (AP)—Prospects of unfavorable weather prompted Alexander Magyar and George Endres, Hungarian fliers, to postpone their take-off for Budapest today.

They said they would put in the day loading 630 gallons of gasoline into their plane, Justice to Hungary, and would take off as soon as the weather cleared.

The gasoline which they have had stored here since last Autumn, they estimate, is enough for 28 hours flying, although they expect to reach Budapest or some other point in Hungary in 26 hours or less.

They landed here from Roosevelt Field at 5:33 p. m. (eastern standard time) yesterday. Their plane is capable of a cruising speed of 160 miles an hour.

SHANGHAI, July 14 (AP)—Joseph Le Brix and Marcel Doret, who left Le Bourget Airdrome, Paris, early Sunday on a projected 6000-mile nonstop flight to Tokyo, were reported in Irkutsk dispatches today to have been forced down at Nishue Udinsk, Siberia, 2400 miles short of their goal.

Nizhue Udinsk is 310 miles west of Irkutsk and about 3600 miles from Paris. Dispatches said one of the fliers was injured and that their plane, The Hyphen, was damaged.

Big Diesel Yacht To Be Launched

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BATH, Maine, July 14—Mr. Eldridge R. Johnson's Diesel yacht Caroline, the second largest to be built in this country, will go overboard into the Kennebec next Saturday from the yard of the Bath Iron Works. Mr. Johnson, formerly president of the Victor Phonograph Company, lives in Moorestown, N. J. The launching is scheduled to take place at 3:55 p. m. (E. D. S. T.), soon after the turn of the flood tide.

Bath Iron Works, one of the famous shipyards in the country, has not launched so large a yacht since 1926. Two years ago, the yard turned out the Corsair, ocean-cruising yacht, for J. P. Morgan. During its construction, Mr. Morgan's sailing master came to live in Bath with his family. The financier made many trips from New York in his private railroad car to inspect the yacht while it was growing in the stocks.

The activities of Bath Iron Works once centered around battleships and passenger vessels. Work in the yard now consists chiefly of power yachts and beam trawler construction.

FARM WAGES IN JULY LOWEST IN 15 YEARS

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture said yesterday that farm wages on July 1 were at the lowest level of the last 15 years.

The supply of workers on July 1 was 111.1 per cent of normal as compared to 99 per cent a year ago. The demand for farm labor was 73.4 per cent of normal in contrast to 84.8 on July 1, 1930.

COTTON ACREAGE REDUCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina farmers this year have effected a voluntary cut of 18 per cent in cotton acreage, compared with an average of 10 per cent for the entire cotton-growing belt. The 1931 acreage devoted to cotton is 1,358,000 acres, compared with 1,656,000 acres in 1930.

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True Food Reform meals. Large assortment of vegetarian foods. Welch's Grape Juice. Pure Olive & Nut Oils, Nut Butter, &c.
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CRAIG'S COURT RESTAURANT
Whitehall, S. W.
Opposite Whitehall Theatre
Charming room to let for afternoon receptions, evening parties. Accommodation for 20 to 100.
Lunch from 2/- Dinner 2/6 & 4/-

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Mrs. Cook's Showboat Café & Restaurants
Omelettes as in France, Maryland Chicken, Corn Cobs, Waffles, Salads.
Moderate Prices (Next Piccadilly Theatre)
Americans welcomed. Open Mid-day to Midnight & after, Sunday evenings.

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Real Scotch teas with home-made scones & cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Sundays 3 to 7
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LUNCHEONS—TEAS
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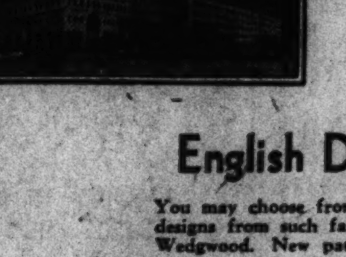

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An ideally located, quiet, refined and homelike dining room. Only 5 minutes' walk from down town. Handy to all East-Siders—plenty of parking space with unlimited time.
Daily Luncheon, 12 to 2, 50c and 65c
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"Thunderbolts" Are On Again!
A "Thunderbolt" is a value so great that it fairly flashes and thunders with savings! These special selling events continue daily during July and August at The Shepard Stores.
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TRAINING MEN TO GOVERN MEN FOUND NEEDED

Skyscraper Builders Hear That Is Way to Cut Government Cost

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., July 14—Trained men in government positions will tend to reduce the high cost of government, in the opinion of Dr. Simeon E. Leland of the University of Chicago, tax authority, expressed today to the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, meeting here.

Several hundred skyscraper men from all parts of the United States and Canada are gathered here this week at the twenty-fourth annual convention.

Analyzing the reasons for high-priced government, Dr. Leland said:

"Perhaps the reason business has out-distanced government is because thinkers have left government to the politicians. Perhaps the high cost of government is in part the high cost of poor labor. It may be time to reverse this process. Men should be trained for their tasks in government the same as in law."

Dr. Leland advocated the extension of the idea of the professional government administrator, such as the city manager, to county and state governments.

In outlining steps necessary for the establishment of a tax that is not oppressive but which directly returns benefits and satisfactions to the taxpayer, Dr. Leland enumerated transfer of county-township functions to the State, budget legislation, uniform accounts, compulsory audits, simplification of the government structure, more equitable distribution of the tax burden and expenditure analysis.

In the opening address at the convention yesterday, Mr. Charles F. Palmer of Atlanta, president of the national association, emphasized the need of fixed rates and intelligently regulated competition in the office building industry. The skyscraper industry, representing an investment of more than $7,000,000,000, is in much the same position as the railroads, in that both have great fixed costs, he said. Neither can make temporary adjustments in the costs of production; therefore, each is forced to get a rate that will protect the investment, he stated.

"It is," he said, "our obligation to the public that our rental policies be fundamentally so sound that they will preserve this great capital structure of the nation's savings."

There must be profiting by the experiences of the last two years. "In my opinion," he said, "the worst is over. All we need to do now is to use common sense and coöperate."

The convention was called to order yesterday by Hamilton C. Rolfe, president of the Seattle Association of Building Owners and Managers, hosts to the convention. Business sessions will be held Thursday and Friday while on Wednesday the entire delegation will visit Mt. Rainier as guests of the Seattle Association.

NEW YORK RENTALS SAID NOT TO REFLECT ECONOMIC SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1)

rented from $8000 to $15,000 a year and upward, many tenants, instead of paying cash, are signing notes. Landlords are carrying them on this basis rather than turn them out, hoping that a turn in the business cycle will again enable them to meet their obligations. In the newer high-priced apartments renting is almost at a standstill, although in the past week or two there has been some revival in renting.

On the lower East Side the real estate situation, from the landlord's point of view, continues to be bad. During the past 10 years about a quarter of a million people have moved out of this section. The vacancies are about 20 to 25 per cent. During the years in which this section brought in fat returns to landlords, few improvements were made, because the owners did not find it necessary. Now they hold that they cannot afford it, and most of the tenements are in bad condition. Houses that brought from $4 to $8 a room per month, now bring up to $6.

On the lower West Side the Negroes are moving out and no one else is coming in.

In the Harlem section, the chief Negro section of the city, the pressure is as great as ever and rentals have not come down appreciably.

On the upper West Side, in Riverside Drive, West End Avenue and Washington Heights sections, rentals have been reduced in many instances as much as $20 a month, where renewals of leases have forced landlords to take reductions. In some few instances, the landlords have offered the reductions themselves.

In the outlying sections there has been an increase in single family construction and a decline in apartment construction. In most of the new buildings the rentals are lower than the landlords expected to get when the plans were drawn and construction started. The building that was started after construction costs came down is renting at lower rates and is in competition with the higher cost of construction. Naturally, this has caused a disturbance in the market, with a resulting reduction in almost all rentals.

In Walk-Up Houses

In the $15- to $20-a-room rental class, the best bargains are now to be had in the older "new law" walk-up houses in Manhattan and in the houses of more recent construction with elevators in the outlying sections. Many houses that were built to rent for $25 a room per month are now renting at around $20 in the Bronx, the farther sections of Brooklyn and in Queens beyond the Jackson Heights section.

One of the most complete and authoritative statements on the general real estate situation from the point of view of the land and building owner appeared in the New York Times recently under the signature of William H. Wheelock, president of Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought & Co., Inc. This aroused so much comment among real estate men that the Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide solicited opinions on the article from representative men and published five pages of comment in a recent issue.

In his article Mr. Wheelock said in part:

"There are those who have recently expressed the opinion in print that apartment and office rents cannot come down because there has been no diminution in taxes or in the cost of operation or in the wages of labor.

"The answer is that if landlords wish to fill their buildings, no matter whether they are office buildings, apartments, loft structures or any other kind, rents must be brought down to the point where people will sign leases. As the spring renting season has passed, it is clear that real estate conditions are now in an even less satisfactory shape, and it is no longer possible for owners, in general to close their eyes to the depreciation in the value of their properties.

Losing Investments

"With increasing frequency owners are losing their entire investments in their real estate and lenders are becoming owners. A serious contributory cause of the owners' predicament in this city is the failure of the Department of Taxes to recognize that the Borough of Manhattan as a whole is seriously over-assessed, and has been for some time. The profligate expenditures of an incompetent administration, which derives its resources chiefly through the taxation of real estate, show no diminution, and owners faced with a seriously lessened gross income return on their investment find no reason to believe that this, the heaviest item of their expense, will be lowered.

"The price realized at forced sales today is probably as much below the intrinsic value of these parcels of real estate as the prices realized in 1929 were above their actual values, and yet it is difficult for a conscientious appraiser to weigh lightly evidence of increasing vacancies and reduced gross rentals and over-assessment which constantly come to his attention during the present time."

Criticism and praise were directed at Mr. Wheelock's article, many large real estate dealers holding that while what he said was true, it gave too great encouragement to tenants to ask for reductions in rents. On the whole, however, his views were upheld as a sound statement of facts which must be faced by all real estate interests.

George B. Hanford, president of Hanford & Henderson, Inc., in commenting upon this statement, deprecated its publication.

"The very next morning we found tenants in our buildings quoting his article and advising us in no uncertain terms that a reduction of their rent and all rents was inescapable," he said.

Burgoyne Hamilton, of the Burgoyne Hamilton Company, voiced the view that rentals must come down.

"Not only must rentals be reduced," he declared, "but they have been reduced in many instances, and those landlords who hold out for former prices are courting complete disaster, when returns on their properties amounting to perhaps only carrying charges might see them through until times improve."

J. Irving Walsh, one of the principal agents in the Greenwich Village and Washington Square districts, declared the Wheelock statement "very splendid" for the consumption of real estate men, but not for the public generally.

"It is my judgment that most landlords should within reasonable limits retain their present tenants, because it is not so much a question of making the property pay handsomely, as it is a question of keeping it tenanted and carrying itself through this extreme period of depression," said Mr. Walsh. "There is no question but there will be very little building in the next 12 to 18 months, and as soon as business starts on the up-trend and people who have left New York because of unemployment return, there will be a big demand for space and we will soon forget the so-called 'hard times.'"

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Getting a Fish's-Eye View of Sea Bottom

Wide World

MARINE GARDENS UNFOLD THEIR BEAUTIES
New Glass-Bottomed Boat Now in Service at Catalina Island Off Coast of California.

Who wouldn't want to go for a ride in a vessel with windows in the floor, where one can sit on a soft cushion and watch the bed of the sea slip slowly along? There are plenty of marine plants and fish and these "rubber-neck boats" are increasingly popular.

YOUTH PLEDGES SOLID SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION

10,000 Christian Endeavor Members to Campaign for Enforcement

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—Without a dissenting vote 10,000 Christian Endeavor Society members pledged themselves today to a campaign of law enforcement in support of constitutional prohibition. The action was taken following a stirring prohibition appeal by Mr. Robert C. Ropp of New York, chairman of Allied Youth, the young people's section of Allied Forces, the nation-wide organization recently instituted to keep inviolate the Eighteenth Amendment.

Himself a youth of 25, Mr. Ropp appealed to his thousands of youthful hearers to enlist in a great cooperative movement to prevent the return of the saloon.

Pledge Support to Law

"The American people," said Mr. Ropp, "have labored long and tirelessly to put the liquor traffic under the ban of law. We, the youth of America, mean to keep this a saloonless nation. We will see this thing through, no matter how long it takes. We do not intend to see our country 'crucified on a cross of license.' Allied Youth is both non-sectarian and nonpartisan. No sincere believer in prohibition will be excluded because of race, color, class, or creed. Through this organization the youth of the nation believing in the dry law will have a voice with which to repudiate the false charges that all the young people are against prohibition, and are joining the lawless attack upon it. What is more important, youth will have a medium through which to function as a constructive civic power. We must begin at once to enroll young people who are ready to unite in defense of the Constitution, in support of national prohibition, and liberty with law."

The resolution on this question, to which unanimous consent was given, reads as follows:

"Christian Endeavorers recognize with regret that there is still illicit use of beverage alcohol, but know also that present conditions are notably better than those that obtained under the legalized liquor traffic.

"We call attention to the overwhelming testimony of high school principals and teachers as to the benefits that have been brought to schools by the coming of prohibition. We pledge full support for the continuance of prohibition."

The slogan adopted by the International Society of Christian Endeavor in 1911 was "a saloonless nation by 1921." We today enlarge that slogan to read "a nation freed from the curse of intoxicating liquor if it takes 50 years to bring that to pass."

Earlier in the day Col. Raymond Robins, publicist, and prominent in the movement for the outlawry of war, attacked the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court refusing to grant citizenship to Professor Clyde Macintosh of Yale University, on the ground that the applicant reserved the right to decide whether or not he would bear arms in the event of war. After expressing the hope that the Supreme Court would express a willingness to grant a rehearing of this case, Colonel Robins defended the right of an applicant for citizenship to adopt the course taken by Professor Macintosh and others.

Kellogg Pact Lauded

"As loyal citizens," Mr. Robins said, "we accept the judgment of the Supreme Court. But the acceptance of the decision on our part does not prevent us from working for a revision of that judgment. Certainly it is not too much to ask that the rulings of the Supreme Court be brought into conformity with the treaty commitments of the United States. We have outlawed war as a nation. Why shouldn't it be proper for a person aspiring for citizenship to outlaw war in his own consciousness."

Colonel Robins described the Kellogg-Briand pact as "the peace charter of mankind." The speaker contended that the United States must now validate the past by joining the World Court and by coöperating with the other nations in the forthcoming disarmament conference.

Thirty sectional conferences are being held today, at each of which the delegates are discussing problems of race, industry, peace, law enforcement and education.

ZEPPELIN, MAYFLOWER, BURNS AT KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, July 13 (AP)—Breaking away from a ground crew during a wind and rain storm yesterday, the Goodyear-Zeppelin airship, Mayflower, crashed into high tension wires at the edge of the Kansas City municipal airport and burned.

One of the pilots said that the ship, which carried no passengers, apparently caught fire when the gasoline lines were broken and the fuel ignited as the blimp crashed into the highly charged wires. The bag of the ship was filled with non-inflammable helium.

CHICAGO BUILDS FOR PAGEANT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Structural work has begun on the fourth building for Chicago's 1933 Century of Progress. The Hall of Science, designed by Mr. Paul Phillippe Cret of Philadelphia will rise from colored concrete terraces, and will be decorated in white and gray, with a trimming of red and gold. The hall will rest on a foundation of 1575 piles driven into the sandy land that borders Lake Michigan, the fair management states.

DIRIGIBLE AKRON HELD OVERWEIGHT

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The navy's giant dirigible Akron was said at the department today to be several thousand pounds heavier than the specifications call for.

It was said, however, to be satisfactory in other respects and the navy expects to accept it. Bureau of aeronautics officials said the ship, now being constructed by the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation at Akron, Ohio, was 14,000 pounds heavier than the penalty limit fixed in the contract.

FURTHER PACTS AGAINST ARMS TERMED TIMELY

Student Conference Also Hears U. S. Should Join League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 14—Further disarmament agreements are warranted, the British and American Students' Conference on International Affairs was told by one of its commissions at the opening session here yesterday.

Colleges and universities in the British Isles, Canada and the United States are represented by 66 students and faculty advisers. The conference is sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The recommendation on disarmament was brought in by the commission meeting to discuss limitation of armaments and was based on the belief that the degree of security already attained through the League of Nations and through international pacts justifies new reductions.

Limitation was deemed advisable by the members, morally, because Germany was compelled to disarm, politically, because the existence of armaments is a perpetual danger to peace, and economically, because of the enormous expenditures and resultant tax burdens required by war preparations as well as by past wars.

Seeking a plan for determining the aggressor in war, members of the commission agreed that nations should give up their right to decide whether they were fighting in self-defense. A refusal on the part of one nation to fight would stamp the other as the aggressor, it was declared. The right of self-defense, however, could be maintained in situations already out of hand, members said.

The present status of Europe demands some new international organization, in the opinion of members of a second commission. This new state, it was indicated, would permit continuation of the League. The main body of the students expressed the belief that such an organization could not be effective without participation of the United States.

That America definitely should enter the League of Nations was the consensus of opinion among American as well as British student members of a third commission.

International arbitration on the same legal basis as settlements in national courts was the ideal expressed by Alexander Ross, British barrister, who addressed an open session of the conference.

"Let us place emphasis on justice in international affairs and not on peace," Mr. Ross said. "Rather than see injustice done, I would advocate the use of force.

"The United States, I feel, should strengthen the machinery for justice by entering into relations with the World Court. What is needed is a strong advisory and judicial body, not a complicated network of treaties."

Prof. Jesse S. Reeves, internationally known political scientist from the University of Michigan, advocated at the session the building up of common interests and interdependence among nations as a means of preserving peace.

OWEN YOUNG'S VIEWS ON DRY LAW ASKED

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, yesterday, inquired of Mr. Owen D. Young his attitude toward prohibition.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Young, as "a Democratic presidential possibility," Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, league president, sought to learn whether he was in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and if he would help to keep it there should he be the standard bearer of the Democratic Party in 1932.

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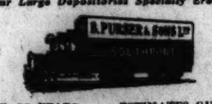
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137/149 LORD STREET
SOUTHPORT, ENGLAND

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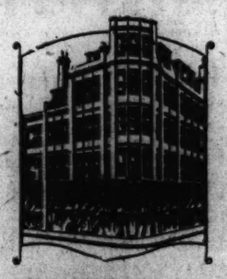
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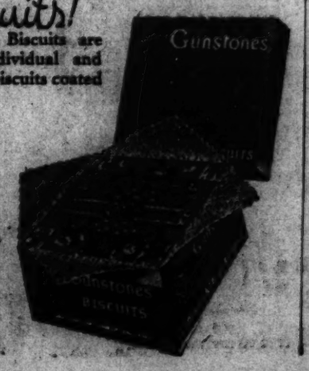

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CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-5 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 16 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 150 Sandyhill St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 43 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-44 Low St.
LEEDS: 14-15 Vicar Lane; 153 Lowry Buildings (Opp. Dyneley, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 15 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 35 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe); 91 Oldham St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
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SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
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SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Bevois the Champion)
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EDUCATIONAL

'Field Faculty' Has Own Type Of Professor

By A STUDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yellow Springs, O.

THE American college professor has for a long time had the distinction of a certain "popular conception." Utterance of the phrase, "college professor"—either seriously or nonseriously—evokes a picture of an absent-minded, dull, though intellectual, person, full of careless dignity. It would be a dangerous generality to say that he deserves this picture. Certainly there are some of his kind who do; but it is equally certain that there are many who do not. However, the latter never achieve the doubtful fame of a "popular conception" because of the world's lack of interest in what is normal.

A week on the campus of almost any college in the United States should be sufficient to convince anyone that the first type is becoming a museum specimen; within a few more years he will be a rara avis. One not skilled in the "science" of detecting a man's occupation by scanning his face would be baffled if asked to select from any campus group the professors and the students. Even the criterion of age is becoming useless, for there are many professors who go from the lecture seats to the lecture platform with only the commencement ceremonies and the summer vacation between.

The modern professor dresses carefully; he finds that his professorial dignity is enhanced by a well-cut suit of the latest style. He talks with the students as he does with his colleagues; he finds that they respect him more if he abandons his classic aloofness. He endeavors to make himself appear a human being rather than a bit of pure intellect attached for convenience to a body.

A Different Kind

There, is also, however, an entirely different type of college professor. He is the man who teaches the college student how to work; he gives the print-fed mind something practical and tangible on which to function. He has in fact been in existence for several years—at first not very significantly, but lately as part of a closely watched educational experiment.

Antioch College in Yellow Springs, O., celebrated this spring its tenth anniversary of an experiment in this new type of professor, the man who is giving the students of the college what their books can only describe to them. Antioch calls these men and women the "field faculty." Their offices are in 15 states—a widespread campus—and their titles vary from "boss" to president.

Because of them, a basement of the J. L. Hudson department store in Detroit is a classroom; the city rooms of the Brooklyn Standard Union, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and the Indianapolis Times are laboratories; the office of the League of Nations Association is a discussion room; the shops of the Ford Motor Company are a professors' study; the offices of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey are a conference room; the municipal buildings of Indianapolis and Omaha are college annexes. The yards of Swift & Co., the electric shops of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the class and shop rooms of the Erie Day School, the playgrounds of the Pine Mountain Settlement School in Kentucky, the canneries of the Columbia Conserve Company, the shops of the William Edwin Rudge Press, the halls of the Cleveland Public Library, the drawing-rooms of the American Bridge Company, the shops of Wright Field, and many other locations of industrial and educational activity are the scenes of learning and application for Antioch College students; and the person in charge of each of these places is a member of the Antioch "field faculty"—he is one of the new type of professors.

The Antioch "field faculty" is the outgrowth of the observations of Arthur E. Morgan, engineer and authority on flood control, on the needs of the American college student. He concluded during his years of work as a practical engineer that the American college was not giving the student a balanced eduction. It was giving him either a liberal education or a technical education, with the result that he either was not prepared for practical life, or was not given full cultural opportunities.

Learning All the Time

Taking the plan of alternating periods of work and study that Dean Herman Schneider, of the University of Cincinnati, had operated in the engineering school so successfully for many years, Morgan organized the curriculum in five-week units. He assembled the "field faculty," the members of which would have charge of the students for half of the school year of 40 weeks. Thus, the students would be learning all the time, but not from books.

As part of the program of the celebration of the tenth anniversary, the college invited members of the "field faculty" to visit the "academic campus" so that they might see what the students do when away from the "industrial and business campus." These professors of practicality were introduced to their colleagues on the academic faculty of the college to effect a closer correlation between the work of each.

Although Antioch is not the first college to institute a "field faculty," it is the first liberal arts school to do it on a scale large enough to be called an educational experiment. In the first year of the operation of the plan, there were about 80 members of the "field faculty." Most of them taught students routine jobs. This year, despite the world industrial depression, there were more than 300 members. They are executives, foremen, and "bosses" in 175 different business, industrial, educational, and social organizations. The subjects they teach the students range from the simplest, similar to those of the early years, to the most complex. There are students doing chemistry research, teaching, newspaper reporting and desk work, social service work, including unemployment investigation and stabilization, expert accounting, publicity, and many other things. There is practically no field into which the Antioch "coöp" has not ventured in his search for balanced education. The whole country is his classroom.

The New Salesmanship

20—The Fundamental Steps in Selling

By GEORGE H. READ

Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

AUTHORITIES who contend that selling should be done by formula are not agreed as to the number of main steps in a sale. Some say that there are four steps, some claim five, and still others point to six steps that should be taken in bringing a sale to a successful conclusion.

However, careful analysis of the four, five or six steps recommended show that the difference usually is due more to words than facts. For instance, the proponents of four fundamental steps in selling usually list them about as follows:

1. Attracting Favorable Attention.
2. Arousing and Developing Interest.
3. Stimulating Buying Desire.
4. Obtaining Action or Closing the Sale.

Those who claim that the thought of a customer must be taken through six stages in completing a sales transaction generally list those stages something like this:

1. The Introduction.
2. Attracting Attention.
3. Arousing Interest.
4. Converting Interest into Desire.
5. Converting Desire into Decision to Possess.
6. Converting Decision to Possess into Actual Possession.

It will be seen that points 1 and 2 in the six-steps formula are combined as 1 in the four-steps plan. And 5 and 6 might be likened to 4 in the shorter list. Practically all charts of the main steps in selling, whether listing four, five or six steps, are merely elaborations or variations of the four-steps plan above.

It isn't likely that two out of any ten experienced salesmen whom one might question would be conscious of having applied any four, five or six-step formula to their methods of selling. In fact, the salesmen who are formula-minded, whether it be regarding the exact number and correct sequence of steps in a sale, or whether it be in memorizing, word for word, some sales canvass that has been furnished them, usually fail to create much favorable impression on intelligent prospects. It is too much like listening to the ordinary schoolboy's rehearsal of the part that has been given him in the graduation exercises. It lacks the spontaneity, the sincerity, the conviction—yes, and the inspiration which characterize the work of most "star" salesmen, to whom each sale requires handling specially suited to the occasion.

This is not meant as an argument against taking the main steps of a sale in their proper sequence, which of course is important. Doubtless many sales are lost because the salesman does not give proper attention to the orderly steps of procedure listed above. An attempt, for instance, to encourage desire to buy before arousing interest in the product would be futile. Nor does this article imply any criticism of using carefully and intelligently prepared "sales talks" or canvasses that are furnished by competent sales counselors and sales managers. But it is hoped that it may serve as a warning against giving too much attention to the letter, or physical form of selling, and not enough to the spirit of service which enables one to become a natural salesman rather than a mechanical salesman.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"CLOSING THE SALE"

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DEEP IN THE SEASON FOR BOY SCOUT TRIPS AND CAMPS

Courtesy Boy Scouts of America

Scout Learning

THE Scout learns to cook out of doors, as in the upper left picture. In learning to make a fire by rubbing sticks together he studies some of the history of fire making and also prepares himself for many forest adventures. In the upper right view he is seen studying insects, for the Scout learns to promote useful types and aid in the destruction of harmful ones.

Below, from left to right, we see first an open shelter in the forest with its bed of fragrant boughs. Next, the study of plant and animal life on an inland lake, with lastly a bit of "engineering in the rough" as a group does some pioneer bridge construction.

In Rhodesia

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

EDUCATIONISTS in Rhodesia are faced with tremendous difficulties. There is, first of all, the immense size of the area for which educational provision has to be made. Southern and Northern Rhodesia together are about four times as big as the whole of the United Kingdom. Yet the total number of white men and women living in this part of Africa, on whose shoulders rests the whole burden of educational development, is no more than 60,000, while the natives amount to roughly 2,500,000.

The first school ever opened in Rhodesia, a ramshackle hut in Salisbury, the Southern Rhodesian capital, accommodating only about four pupils, dates no further back than 1892, so that the excellent work done by the handful of white settlers may be considered to have quickly borne fruit now that Rhodesia feels itself able to take the advanced step of making education compulsory for all white children under 15.

The Government has also agreed to provide free tuition, along with free books and stationery, in all primary schools except the preparatory departments of the high schools.

Education is, of course, most fully organized in the larger centers of population. These among them have about 40 state schools, many of which are furnished with boarding houses that bring into the distant spaces of Africa something of the temper and atmosphere of the English public school. The excellence of the educational provision made in the towns may be gauged from the fact that Salisbury, with a population of about 10,000, has a boys' high school (with boarding houses for older and younger boys), a girls' high school (with boarding houses for older and younger girls), a large primary school, which also has a boarding house, and five other primary schools near by. Nor is Salisbury a unique example. Much the same story could be told of Umtali, Gwelo, Sincia, Hartley and Fort Victoria.

A child who lives in the country districts far away from any town is not, however, by any means deprived of educational opportunities. His needs are catered for by the farm schools, which spring into being wherever a handful of white people congregate, and are often built by the parents themselves. The number of these is also about 40.

The type of education given in the Rhodesian schools is largely after the typical English or American academic model. Technical education has, however, now made some headway in Bulawayo, where 350 students are attending day or evening classes held in fine buildings and elaborately appointed workshops.

Such is the progress that has been made in developing the educational facilities of the children of the white man. But the native has not been neglected. The relations between whites and blacks in Rhodesia are as satisfactory, to say the least, as those existing in any other part of Africa, the result of the fair treatment which the native has always received from the settlers. The Government concentrates on teaching handicrafts, and on improving the manual skill and the agricultural methods of the blacks, but a few of these learn to read and write, later proceeding, in one or two cases, to the Loveday Institute in South Africa, which is devoted entirely to purposes of native education. In native education, no less than in that of the whites, the Rhodesian settlers have made great advances in face of enormous odds.

Understanding Meted Out To the Delinquent Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IF EVERY case of truancy were made the subject of careful study and consideration, the tide of delinquency and crime would receive a substantial check," says Dr. William Healy, a director of the Judge Baker Foundation in Boston. Dr. Healy is in constant contact with boys and girls who come to the foundation, an institution that deals only with children who present a seemingly unsolvable problem to their parents or guardians, and who thus get into the juvenile courts or into the hands of other public agencies for aiding such children. Two-thirds are boys and one-third girls. They do not necessarily come from poor homes. In fact, a large number come from families well able to provide everything needful for the child. But parents in comfortable homes do not always keep their sons and daughters happily engaged. If such children get into the ways of wrongdoing, Dr. Healy will tell you their wayward path leads into the juvenile court quite as surely as though they were gang children of the streets.

As an instance, there was Ethel, 15½ years, brought to the foundation by the juvenile court. She had been caught shoplifting, two or three times. She came from a good home where there was plenty, but the father was a stern man. He wanted his two daughters to be like his mother. One daughter suited his ideas entirely. To her he showed many preferences. Money was spent for her education. But Ethel was of a different temperament. She was artistic—and her father considered art a useless foldsrol. She felt keenly the favoritism shown her sister, and having no companionship in the home, drifted into bad company outside. She was taught to take from the stores the pretty things she liked but which her father would not buy for her, and was caught at it. "What shall we do with her? Why," replied Dr. Healy, "I think this is a case where the father should be reasoned with, and persuaded to treat this child as well as he treats the other daughter, and encourage her to follow the line of work which her talents indicate."

But Bobby came from a different sort of home. This is his story. It happened some years ago that a series of fires was set in Boston. He was found to have been responsible, and he was a boy 11 years old! Bobby was taken before the juvenile court, and from there to the Judge Baker Foundation. He confessed to a career of pilfering that had begun when he was five years old.

"Well," explained Bobby in a bold and somewhat defiant voice, "Mom never gave me anything, 'n' my brothers 'n' sisters had everything there wuz to have, 'n' I jest wanted to git even with the world."

Bobby was more than usually intelligent, and of superior ability. He was not sullen nor morose, nor was he afraid. What was to be done with him? First of all, a social worker visited the home and neighborhood where Bobby lived. It was learned the father (passed on) had been a bootlegger, and had been in court on charges, as had the mother. Three older brothers and two older sisters also had been delinquent. Clearly, the mother was not the right person to have charge of the boy.

Bobby said he would like to be in the country, he was tired of the city. So he was placed in a good home with a family on a farm, and the experiment begun of relating the good in the boy to the good all about him. Today, four years later, his foster mother says, "Bobby is as perfect as any boy could be." Bobby's own 15-year-old comment is, "If I had stayed where I was, I would have been a crook." But Bobby still is loyal to his mother and sisters, and he is now planning ways and means to bring his mother into the country to live.

The Judge Baker Foundation was established in 1905 by Judge Harvey H. Baker, judge of the first juvenile court in Boston. He constantly was seeking better understanding of the boys and girls who came under his supervision, and trying to find ways to help adjust them to wholesome, happy lives.

At present a campaign is under way to raise an endowment of $1,100,000. Last year 500 boys and girls were taken from the misdeeds of a criminal career and placed in surroundings which have resulted in developing them into normal, useful young people.

For Farm Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

The home project club movement is making rapid progress in this state. The members of the clubs are being taught, through lectures and demonstrations, how to carry on profitably the sidelines and work of their parents on the land.

The members of the clubs are school children in towns throughout South Australia. Some are well established and are working under the guidance of both teachers and club officials. In the older settled districts the clubs have been grouped together into associations, governed by an executive committee. This body comprises teachers of the combined schools and one representative drawn from the project leaders of each club, and they meet once a year and outline the program of lectures and demonstrations to be given to project workers. There are five associations and others are projected and will be formed when everything is ready.

The clubs are not only educative along practical lines, but bring a financial profit. The project workers are all volunteers and as a result are all triers. The project leaders are also voluntary and consequently enthusiastic in their efforts to help the children. The members earn while they learn, and in doing so become deeply interested in rural occupations, and in many cases acquire vested interests in the home farm and in the business of their fathers. The fathers are finding it easier to keep the boys interested at home on the land, and the movement will do much to stop the drift of the best students to the city.

The principal projects worked are: Vegetable growing for the home. This has proved valuable in cases of unemployment of the parent. Flower growing has also been remunerative and fruit growing has engaged many boys and girls who have made good profit. Domestic arts, such as jam, jelly, sauce and pickle making, have proved both useful and profitable and many girls have taken on the bottling of fruits and vegetables, and sweet making.

The rearing of lambs and the studying of sheep and wool have occupied the attention of many thoughtful boys and the rearing of a heifer calf has proved beneficial to others. Some children have purchased a cow from their parents and have made the care and study of it their bobby.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Jocund lytel Fowles"

(Birds in July)

JULY is a silent month—far more so than the winter days—for the nesting season is over, or at rest between early and late broods, and the young birds are not sufficiently skilled in flight to make the paths of the air a defense. So they huddle quietly within green glooms and watch us with curious fearless gaze as we pass within a yard, all unaware. Greenwood and meadow, hedgerow and streamside are one vast nursery.

Where the little kingfishers sat in solemn row on a low stump in June, the moorhen has builded her platform for long-legged awkward babies, and an odd secrecy broods over the stream which we had thought we knew in all its moods. Just as the making of the first nest in the greenwood dropped, as it were, a curtain between us and the familiar aisles, so the world of reeds and rushes has been veiled against our approach. So elusive a veil is it that, for those who do not study the ways of a bird, little has happened save perhaps a vague thickening of the margin water plants, a deeper silence on the noonday waters, a darker shadow along the reedy shore, a more nebulous haze between willow top and grasses. But for those who have lain, chin in hands, among the kingcups through the quiet middays of late spring, or from a sheltered bluff have watched the dawn spread golden from the east and evening pass reluctant to the summer night—for those the delicate withdrawing of the stream through the July heats means the privacy that nature sets about bird and beast at the hour of the sheltering home, and a guest indeed is he for whom the secret doors are opened a little.

Swans, like lilies, float on the placid reaches; from the refuge of rushes comes the song of the reedwarbler, and maybe at some favored moment a sight of the slim brown bird clinging to the stem of an exposed reed, with upper leg bent and lower leg full-stretched. The dabchick on her sodden nest dreams of top-heavy little heads, and from the midsummer sky above the marshlands the watching snipe warns her young crouching in the water meadows. Snipe babies are enchanting things, fat, blunt-tailed, delicately marked and shaded, and comically ill-balanced by their long beaks. The protection of wild birds is bringing the snipe to many more districts, the once rare drumming of their spring flights being now a delight over the greening flats.

In such a month as this a seagull taught her little one to fly over the wide expanse of sea at Dymchurch sands. Mewing, the mother dropped to the water surface; with shrill cry the baby followed, only to beat up again on dark anxious wings after the initial plunge behind her. How patiently she taught him, how tirelessly she headed him back when he tried to turn inland, until at last he swooped to the incoming waves and rode there at her side. Still, there was more to learn. He must wheel and turn and sail back with no perceptible decrease of speed. Those wonderful wing angles were hard for a youngling to accomplish, and for an hour he swept disconsolately to and fro while his mother leaned upon the wind and displayed her prowess. All unlooked for, his moment came: he sped after her, arched his wide wings, stooped in the air, bent his wing tips at an incredible angle, and was round and away with scarcely a check in his flight.

July is the day of little wings. Willow wrens, young robins and thrushes flutter in the kitchen garden, hedge sparrows watch us from the bushes. In copse and spinney young woodpigeons are busy, and deep in the woodland aisles little green woodpeckers cry from their hole. Each morning hears the elfin murmurings of infant swifts among our rafters, the whisper of linnets' wings as the young ones take the air. Out in the hayfields, where the crop is carried, finches drift in little clouds, and in the hazels at the thicket edge half-grown blackbirds still beg for food, though they can both feed and fly. It is a charming thing to see the adult bird still spoiling its fat and clamorous youngster, long after the latter could fend for itself. On every garden lawn you may see the fledged starling spread out its trembling wings and the parent fly down to care for the naughty child; and under the currant bushes a young thrush will present a convincing picture of infant helplessness until the tender mother goes out of sight, when the plump humbug flies tolerably briskly to a better vantage point and picks up a titbit on the way.

It is interesting to note for how long a period a bird will attack a single problem. Through a whole breathless July day, a jenny wren taught her late twins to fly. It was breakfast time when she appeared, as if by magic, upon the low stone wall about the Cotswold garden, the twins, about as big as bumble bees, huddled shoulder to shoulder beside her. How she got there was a mystery. On the other side of the wall a tiny wood of beech and elm sloped steeply to the line of beeches far below, and a tangle of brambles leaned towards the gray stones at one point. At any rate, there she sat until the youngsters were rested, when she began to coax them across a narrow flagged path to the rockery beyond, where saxifrage and catmint made a soft scrambling place for adventuring little birds. Back and forth she went, endlessly patient, until one feathered bee followed her, to be crooned over and made much of, so that his twin must flutter after him to share the maternal regard. All day she sustained that labor of love, drawing her little ones on tremulous wings from wall to path and path to lawn, from the lawn by a mighty effort over the purple catmint and the roseate saxifrages back to the lichened wall again.

Little wings and waning song—these are the mark of July. But, although many of the migrants are moulting and withdraw to the shelter of the green glooms, there is still a dawn and sunset chorus. Larks are up with the first hint of light. Long before our curtains frame the morning, the high sweet waterfall of song comes plashing about our pillows. The starling has his flute of gold, blackbird and hedge sparrow begin, the swallows come in from their mysterious night flights with thin high crying. The thrush delays the westering sun; and, long after he has fallen silent, the quiet air still vibrates above garden and stream side, greenwood and common, as if the gentle wraiths of a world of birds stirred it with their singing.

D. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Trinity Church With the Irving Trust Building. From a Water Color by Lumen M. Winter

WHEN Trinity Church was erected, about a century ago, it was by far the tallest structure on the island of Manhattan. Pilots of incoming vessels could see it from far up Long Island Sound and, approaching from the ocean side, when they came abreast of Sandy Hook. By the serrated tower, with its glint of gold at the top, sailing men could lay their course. Today that tower lies, as it were, at the bottom of a well formed by the skyscrapers that ring it about. With the changes of time, Trinity has taken on a new dignity, a shadowed mystery, that removes it from the world of business in which it is set. For only a few hours a day do the sun's direct rays strike down into the churchyard, so high range the Wall Street and Broadway citadels of finance all about.

As usually pictured in paintings and photographs, Trinity is dwarfed by its surroundings. But Lumen M. Winter, in making this water color, found an uncommon point of view, beyond the wall at the back of the churchyard. From here the character of the church architecture, a modified Gothic, is sufficiently represented, while preserving an indication of the enormous scale of the tower of the Irving Trust Building, 50 stories high, more than twice as tall as the church spire. Mr. Winter has further taken advantage of the values of contrast between the golden brown of the lighter limestone tones of the trust building.

Freed from the mechanical necessity of dealing with bank upon bank of windows, as the architect and builder had to consider them, the artist needed merely to establish the rhythm of the light openings, accenting them here and there to remind us of their function. The artist, too, could vary the tonal values of these repetitive elements and thus avoid the effect of monotony, which is a quality that irks the modern builders of skyscrapers. They can vary the mass of their terraced setbacks, inclosing the central tower, but the grill of windows remains, insisting on its indentations.

The builders of the McGraw-Hill structure, now nearing completion in New York, treat the windows as a continuous horisontal belt in each story of the elevation, and the window frames tend to melt into dark bands between dividing belts of blue-green terra cotta. It was to make the window openings of the American Radiator Building in New York less conspicuous as piercings of the mass that Raymond Hood, the architect, used the innovating scheme of erecting the structure of black brick. In a building on Central Park South still another scheme has been utilised to gain variety, with the horisontal lines of the façade given a slight but noticeable wave.

Mrs. Touchett Telegraphs

"I haven't the honour of knowing your niece," Lord Warburton said. "I think it's the first time I've heard of her."

"She's a niece of my wife's; Mrs. Touchett brings her to England."

Then young Mr. Touchett explained. "My mother, you know, has been spending the winter in America, and we're expecting her back. She writes that she has discovered a niece and that she has invited her to come out with her."

"I see—very kind of her," said Lord Warburton. "Is the young lady interesting?"

"We hardly know more about her than you; my mother has not gone into details. She chiefly communicates with us by means of telegrams, and her telegrams are rather inscrutable. They say women don't know how to write them, but my mother has thoroughly mastered the art of condensation. 'Tired America, hot weather awful, return England with niece, first steamer decent cabin.' That's the sort of message we get from her—that was the last that came. But there had been another before, which I think contained the first mention of the niece. 'Changed hotel, very bad, impudent clerk, address here. Taken sister's girl, go to Europe, two sisters, quite independent.' Over that my father and I have scarcely stopped puzzling; it seems to admit of so many interpretations."

"There's one thing very clear in it," said the old man, "she has given the hotel-clerk a dressing."

"I'm not sure even of that, since he has driven her from the field. We thought at first that the sister mentioned might be the sister of the clerk; but the subsequent mention of a niece seems to prove that the allusion is to one of my aunts. Then there was a question as to whose the two other sisters were; they are probably two of my late aunt's daughters. But who's 'quite independent,' and in what sense is the term used?—that point's not yet settled. Does the expression apply more peculiarly to the young lady my mother has adopted, or does it characterize her sisters equally?—and is it used in a moral or in a financial sense? Does it mean that they've been left well off, or that they wish to be under no obligations? or does it simply mean that they're fond of their own way?"

"Whatever else it means, it's pretty sure to mean that," Mr. Touchett remarked.

"You'll see for yourself," said Lord Warburton. "When does Mrs. Touchett arrive?"

"We're quite in the dark; as soon as she can find a decent cabin. She may be waiting for it yet; on the other hand, she may already have disembarked in England."

"In that case she would probably have telegraphed to you."

"She never telegraphs when you would expect it—only when you don't," said the old man. "She likes to drop in on me suddenly; she thinks she'll find me doing something wrong. She has never done so yet, but she's not discouraged."

"It's her share in the family trait, the independence she speaks of." Her son's appreciation of the matter was more favorable. "Whatever the high spirit of those young ladies may be, her own is a match for it. She likes to do everything for herself and has no belief in anyone's power to help her. She thinks me of no more use than a postage-stamp without gum, and she would never forgive me if I should presume to go to Liverpool to meet her."—HENRY JAMES, in "The Portrait of a Lady."

Little Things

There's many a thing in the world there be, an' I've seen a wheen in my day,
But there's one or two that stick in my heart when the rest have slipped away.
There's a long glen up in the mountains,
An' a wee house under a hill,
An' a blackbird shakin' a rowan tree,
Shakin' an' eatin' his fill.

Rowans for the blackbird,
Whin flowers for the bee,
An' gleanings for the wee brown mouse,
When no one's there to see.

It isn't the size o' the thing that counts,—half times it is quare an' small,
It would set you on to wonder you took note o' it at all;
A grasshopper rustlin' a heather bell,
A patch o' green on the sea,
Or a little column o' cloudy gnats,
Over a hawthorn tree.

Apples for the childer,
Sweatin' on the shelf,
An' a bite an' sup for all who come
Off white an' shinin' delf.

There's miles o' blue Pacific strange an' lonely, where the burning sunlight gleams,
But it's not thon waste o' waters that beats into my dreams.
There's a wee bay wild wi' breezes,
Where the rocks are dark an' steep,
Where sweepin' gulls go callin',
An' the sea can never sleep.

A wee bay, a blue bay,
Tossed wi' swirlin' foam,
An' her barefut on the shinin' sand,
Waitin' the brown boat home.

—From "The Secret Hill." Poems by RUTH and CELIA DUFFIN.

Still Life

One day a lover of things beautiful sat in an art gallery, completely absorbed in the contemplation of a painting. The catalogue placed it in that wide and inclusive class which seems to satisfy artists but not always the curious onlooker,—Still Life.

At first the eye took in merely the fact that this was a group of charmingly arranged and lovely objects. Then there stole from the picture a warm glow of agreeable color combinations. There was a stir of emotion in the thought of the onlooker. Joy separated itself from chaos. The onlooker wrapped about her an invisible cloak to shield herself and her joy from the public gaze. No one could possibly know that, in the garden of the mind, had bloomed a new and lovely rose of appreciation, a tender and a precious thing, yet the woman's instinct was to draw away to the end of her bench and enjoy to the full this momentary thrill in response to beauty.

The glow of the procelain vase, the color of ripened grapes in sunny Italy, that glass bottle, so different in texture, the Chinese blue of the table scarf woven with a thread of gold into indefinite figures, the painted satin screen at the back, purple wistaria and golden sunlight. How could mere paint and dexterity give such pure joy? Paint, canvas, man's ingenuity and inspired imagination; but whence came the inspiration? An artist's soul had taken fire, because man had put back into the realm of thought that which to the unenlightened was merely a group of objects. The cataloguer had labeled that glowing expression of thought activity—Still Life.

The artist must have acquiesced. Why? Because he, too, perhaps desired the shielding cloak of convention. He, too, may have shrunk to the end of his bench, to be alone with his joy, protected from lack of understanding, from unsympathetic eyes. But there it was, his gift to the receptive and appreciative intellect and heart, placed where it might be shared by all who cared to accept it; and here sat one who was grateful and understood. Not the technique, no, but the inner beauty outwardly expressed, would be cherished and recalled for a long time. Objects might be associated in accord with this artist's manner in her thought and perhaps in her living room. Who knows?

Then as the woman sat, still holding fast her moment of contemplation, other visitors drew near and a woman spoke sharply and decisively:

"That Spanish dancer was splendid. I love anything Spanish, anything that has action, lots of life. Now look at that picture, called Still Life. Who in the world would waste time painting that? Just things on a table. The color is pretty, but there's no action in it."

Her escort mumbled vaguely, as one who humbly admits that art to him was sheer mystery: "Yes, that's so. Look at number 36—'Man on Horseback.'"

Yes, as R. L. S. has said, "The world is so full of a number of things." What a blessing this in that case, for all the wanderers through the galleries of human experience with their many and varying tastes may find something to suit. And the artist whose cataloguer shields his visions by the cloak of generalities in names, Still Life, Girl in Green, Man on Horseback, what a blessing to him must be the fact that some do understand.

Romance and High Adventure

Montreal has never quite lost her feeling of "adventure round the corner"; it seems as if the curtain might lift at any moment and one would find oneself in that incredibly savage and not very remote past. . . . In England if we turned the clock back one hundred and seventy years we should not find ourselves plunged into savagery. The days of Prince Charlie were not so dissimilar from our own, but in Canada Romance and high adventure seem to be but the turning of a page. If you wander, at night, on the slopes of the mountain, away from the little streets, not a sound comes to break the silence. Your feet trample the creaking snow, the branches are piled with fantastic frozen shapes and above you, the stars glitter and burn. The sound of a war-cry echoing through the trees would not astonish you, it would appear no more incongruous than does the cry of a wolf when heard in the bush.

All through Canada there is this curious feeling of yesterday trying to break through into today. No effort would be needed, the veil is very thin and it is aided by the presence of the Indians, the people who for centuries made the only history of the country. —LADY KEITH VINCENT, in "Two on a Trip."

A Valley Wish

Let me be happy like little rills
Through sunny meadows rhyming
Of bird and bee and woodsy nook
In tune with the harebell's chiming.

Let me be humble like little hills
That have no summits lofty
Where great winds chant, but dwell where June
With bud and bloom go softly.

Let me be glad like little vales
When twilight is descending
And worship Him while thrushes sing
His love of men unending!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

The Influence of Scenery

Scenery has a strong influence on us all, whether we are aware of it or not, and you will like to see the same general effect that he (your ancestor) saw—only a little softer in outline, fewer forests and more cultivation. It is just that soft, rounded look in English hills and valleys that you get in no part of the New World. A drive through any part of England will show you how every bit of ground has been cultivated and made the most of. You will be continually passing through lanes with great overhanging elm trees, seeing high banks carpeted with red-brown beech leaves, sidewalks of emerald green grass, glimpses of misty blue distant hills or rolling downs, cattle grazing as if their meal had begun in the time of William the Conqueror, fields brilliant with buttercups, or, now and again in a more secluded spot, with daffodils, bluebells or primroses. Red-roofed farms hide away in the middle distance—and so on mile after mile.

In Spring you get the most varied effects—trees and hedges as yet unsoiled by dust, orchards of apple, pear and cherry, full of snowy blossoms; hedges, too, all white and fragrant with May; great generous chestnut trees pushing out their leaves and flowers before anybody else.

When Autumn comes you think its reds and browns and golds, all softened with mist, far better than the giddy Spring. Wait for Winter—when you see the trees in all their delicate tracery, with an occasional massive stone pine silhouetted against a blue sky—daring you to think anything can possibly be more satisfying.—M. V. HUGHES, in "America's England."

The Power of Divine Intelligence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUDGING by material evidences, there seems to be much disorder manifested today in human experience—business depression, unemployment, poverty, and so on. In spite of this seeming confusion, many people are willing to admit that there is a divine power ruling the universe, although they may not understand just how this divine power can be utilized in the solving of human problems. Christian Science reveals God as infinite intelligence, unchanging Principle, omnipresent good, and the practical application of this truth about God is enabling many to solve their problems of unemployment, poverty, and kindred discords.

If one studies even slightly the common flowers of the field and the wayside, one can hardly fail to be impressed by the intelligence displayed in the formation of even the most insignificant weed. The symmetry of the tall meadow grasses, the design of leaf and bud, the perfection of detail in the humblest flowers, each and all give a hint of the order and beauty of infinite intelligence. The same intelligence will surely govern human affairs if we will trust in its reality and power. In the divine order of the universe there must be a place for each right idea. In the real spiritual creation there can be no wasted energy, no wasted talent, for each idea must be doing the work it is fitted to do.

The prophet Isaiah stated a divine law when he wrote, "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever." If one is obedient to the highest good he knows, he has a right to expect the fulfillment of such promises. Trusting in this divine law, one should strive earnestly for the righteousness, or right thinking, which alone produces the effects of "quietness and assurance for ever." Such righteousness is not of mortal origin, but is found through an individual's active obedience to the ever present law of God, good.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 204): "By purifying human thought, this state of mind permeates with increased harmony all the minutiæ of human affairs. It brings with it wonderful foresight, wisdom, and power; it unselfs the mortal purpose, gives steadiness to resolve, and success to endeavor." When one turns from the apparent confusion of outward problems, and honestly tries to purify thought, the errors in one's own thinking which need to be corrected are discerned. It may, for instance, be necessary to express more order in the household or in the office. There may be a lack of intelligence in the use of one's time; or there may be a tendency to spend too much time in material activities, to the neglect of spiritual needs.

As we learn to know and love God as the only intelligence and trust in this intelligence to govern our lives harmoniously, we shall reflect more intelligence in the conduct of our human affairs. Knowing that God is the only source of intelligence and power, we shall trust Him to supply the necessary ideas to carry on His work in our daily lives. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." If the need is for increased intelligence, alertness, or discernment, we must trust the law of divine Love to supply our need in this respect. In God's kingdom there is no mental limitation of any kind. But in order to overcome the human sense of limitation, the truth about God and man must be individually recognized and demonstrated.

There is comfort as well as inspiration in the saying of the Psalmist, "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." There is sometimes a tendency on the part of those who are sincerely trying to reflect the highest good they know to blame themselves and their seeming mental limitations for their lack of progress. Instead, they should claim the divine promises, and know that these promises are applicable to their individual need. It may be that some of those who are patiently working out problems of lack and limitation need to be reminded of these promises, in order that they may claim their fulfillment as their rightful heritage.

When God is recognized as unchanging Principle, it is seen that evil cannot be a real cause. There is no science of evil; it has no law of cause and effect. God is the only cause and the only creator, and man governed by God reflects His harmony. When it is applied to human affairs, this right thinking about God and man brings in place of lack and limitation order, health, happiness, and abundance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Puissance de l'Intelligence divine

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SI L'ON en juge d'après l'évidence matérielle, un grand désordre semble se manifester aujourd'hui dans les affaires de ce monde—dépression économique, chômage, pauvreté, et cætera. Cependant, et malgré cette confusion apparente, nombreux sont ceux qui reconnaissent qu'une force divine régit l'univers, bien qu'ils ne comprennent peut-être pas comment utiliser cette force pour résoudre les problèmes humains. La Science Chrétienne nous révèle Dieu en tant qu'intelligence infinie, Principe immuable, bien omniprésent; et l'application pratique de cette vérité concernant Dieu permet à un grand nombre de résoudre leurs problèmes de chômage, de la pauvreté et des maux qui en découlent.

Celui qui étudie—même superficiellement—les simples fleurs des champs et du chemin, ne peut manquer d'être frappé par l'intelligence évidente dans la formation du moindre brin d'herbe. Cette intelligence, infinie dans sa perfection d'ordre et de beauté, se révèle à nous dans la symétrie de l'herbe des prairies, le dessin de la feuille et du bouton, enfin dans le détail parfait même de la plus humble des fleurs. Cette même intelligence gouvernera certainement les affaires de ce monde pourvu que nous ayons confiance en sa réalité et sa puissance. Dans le divin ordre de l'univers il y a certes une place pour toute bonne idée. Dans la véritable création spirituelle il ne peut y avoir ni perte d'énergie, ni perte de talent, car chaque idée doit accomplir la tâche dont elle est capable.

"La justice enfantera la paix et le fruit de la justice sera le repos et la sécurité pour toujours." C'est la loi divine que nous donne le prophète Esaïe. Si l'on obéit au bien le plus élevé dont on a connaissance, celui-là, à juste titre, est en droit de s'attendre à cette fructification. Se reposant en toute confiance sur cette loi divine, on devrait s'efforcer d'atteindre la justice, ou le penser juste qui seul produit "le repos et la sécurité pour toujours." Telle justice n'est pas d'origine mortelle, mais se trouve grâce à l'obéissance active d'un individu à la loi toujours présente de Dieu, le bien.

A la page 204 de *Miscellaneous Writings* Mary Baker Eddy a écrit ces mots: "En purifiant la pensée humaine, cet état d'esprit, avec une harmonie sans cesse croissante, pénètre toutes les minuties des affaires humaines. Il produit un merveilleux sens de prévision, de sagesse, de pouvoir; il fait renoncer au dessein humain, donne la stabilité à la résolution, le succès à l'essai." Lorsqu'on se détourne de la confusion apparente des problèmes extérieurs, essayant honnêtement de purifier la pensée, on discerne alors les erreurs à corriger dans notre propre pensée. Il se peut, par exemple, qu'il soit nécessaire d'exprimer plus d'ordre, soit dans le ménage, soit au bureau. Il se peut qu'il y ait un manque d'intelligence dans l'emploi de notre temps, ou bien encore une tendance à accorder trop de temps aux occupations matérielles, aux dépens de nos besoins spirituels.

A mesure que nous apprenons à connaître et à aimer Dieu comme la seule intelligence, et plaçons notre foi en cette intelligence pour le gouvernement harmonieux de notre vie, nous réfléterons alors plus d'intelligence dans la conduite des affaires humaines. Sachant que Dieu est l'unique source d'intelligence et de pouvoir, nous aurons confiance en Lui, sachant qu'Il nous suppléera les idées nécessaires afin que nous puissions continuer Son œuvre dans notre vie quotidienne. Mrs. Eddy nous dit à la page 494 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, "L'Amour divin a toujours répondu à tout besoin humain, et y répondra toujours." Si ce besoin est un accroissement d'intelligence, de vigilance, de discernement, nous devons reposer notre confiance en la loi de l'Amour divin, pour la provision de tous nos besoins sous ce rapport. Dans le royaume de Dieu il n'y a nulle limitation mentale d'aucune sorte. Mais afin de vaincre notre sens humain de limitation il faut que la vérité, en ce qui concerne Dieu et l'homme, soit individuellement reconnue et démontrée.

Quel réconfort et quelle inspiration dans ces mots du livre des Psaumes: "J'ai été jeune et je suis devenu vieux; mais je n'ai pas vu le juste abandonné, ni ses enfants mendiant leur pain." Parmi ceux qui sincèrement essayent de refléter le bien le plus élevé selon leur savoir, il y a parfois tendance à se blâmer, eux et leurs limitations mentales apparentes, pour leur manque de progrès. Au lieu ils devraient s'appuyer sur les promesses divines et savoir que ces promesses s'appliquent à leurs besoins individuels. Il se peut que quelques-uns de ceux qui patiemment cherchent à résoudre leurs problèmes de lacune et de limitation ont besoin qu'on leur rappelle ces promesses afin qu'ils puissent ainsi réclamer l'accomplissement de leur légitime héritage.

Quand on reconnaît Dieu en tant que Principe immuable, on s'aperçoit que le mal ne peut être une cause réelle. Il n'y a point de science du mal; elle n'a point de loi de cause et effet. Dieu est la seule cause et le seul créateur, et l'homme, gouverné par Dieu, réflète Son harmonie. Quand on l'applique aux affaires humaines, cette juste vue de Dieu et de l'homme nous apporte, au lieu de lacune et de limitation, l'ordre, la santé, le bonheur et l'abondance.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Campanula

There is a ferny dell I know
Where spiry stalks of harebell grow.
It is a little cool retreat
Of bosky scents and airs complete.
There is a maze of fragile stems
That hang their pods above the hems
Of mossy fountains crystal clear
'Mongst webby threads of gossamere
And filmy tints of green and blue
A-strung in beads of fragrant dew.
A tiny stroke of blue-bell rings
As on its slender cord it swings,
And if you listen long and well
You'll hear the music in the bell.

And often when I've toiled with men
Or passed my day with plans and pen
Or fled afar on starry seas,
I join the camp of moths and bees
And wander by the minty pools
To sedge and fern and campanules.
And there I lie on twig and grass
And watch the slimsy creatures pass,
And find the little folk that dwells
So deep inside the azure bells
I wonder how they come and go.
And as I listen long and low
I catch the cadence of a note
Astir within the petal throat,
I hear a tiny octave played
And slender music, crystal-rayed.

There are two worlds that I know full well—
The world of men and the petal bell.

—L. H. BAILEY, in "Wind and Weather."

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RUSSIA'S SOCIAL INSURANCE LAW WIDE IN SCOPE

Practically Every Phase of Disability Covered in Soviet System

Compulsory social insurance has become an important question in the policies of some 40 nations. In a recent series in The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Hoffman, consulting statistician and writer, discussed the operation of special insurance systems in typical countries. In the following article he outlines the social insurance system of Russia.

By FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN

Whatever views one may hold regarding social and economic conditions in Russia, one must needs watch developments with a keen interest in view of the prodigious scale on which certain reforms or changes in labor relations are being carried out.

An American engineer, who recently returned from Russia, observes that housing and living conditions have improved tremendously, modern houses taking the place of thatch-roofed huts in mining villages. Clubs, moving-picture houses, recreation parks and playgrounds are also provided in the villages, he said.

On the other hand there is a rather dismal picture painted in the parliamentary publication on labor legislation in force in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, issued by the British Government. Forced labor unquestionably is common, even though compulsion be applied indirectly under government decrees. But the actual state of facts is difficult to determine. In certain directions the Soviet Government is doing much to ameliorate the condition of labor.

Exceeds in Extent

In establishing a system of social insurance, as reported upon on the basis of a collection of laws consolidated in 1930, a system has come into being which exceeds, in extent, that of any other country which has adopted the social insurance idea.

According to Rule 22, Section 11, relief for temporary incapacity for work is granted to persons from the day of their ceasing work in consequence of illness, to their being certified as incapacitated; also to prospective mothers, to persons in quarantine for the quarantine period; to persons tending incapacitated members of the family for the period allowed for non-attendance at work.

It is explained that the Allied Council for Social Insurance lays down the method of calculating the relief for temporary incapacity to work and the conditions of release from work owing to temporary incapacity. The Allied Council also has the right to lay down the maximum sum of the relief for temporary incapacity. Should there be a shortage of social insurance funds, the council may reduce the amount of the relief to not less than one-third of the worker's earnings. The council also has the right to stipulate the work period which entitles persons to receive relief for pregnancy or confinement.

I am able to amplify these brief observations by an official communication recently received from Russia from which I quote in part:

In the Soviet Union the system of social insurance extends to all workers according to the Code of Labor Laws. The contributions to this fund are obligatory for all state and cooperative employing organizations and for private employers, no deductions being made from the worker's wages. Payments to the social insurance department are calculated on the basis of the monthly payroll and average 12½ per cent of the total paid.

Practically Every Phase

The system of social insurance covers practically every phase of disability, including assistance for dependents and pensions to those over 50 years of age who have been employed for a specified number of years.

My attention is called to certain changes which have been made since the system was first inaugurated to meet the contingencies of the present situation. The main change has been the cessation of unemployment benefits, since there is a shortage of labor rather than of work.

Disability benefits are paid on the following basis: Temporary incapacity allowances total 100 per cent of the worker's wage, dating from the first day of disability for workers having a three years' record in their respective industry; those with shorter working records receive 75 per cent of their wage, but should the disability last longer than 15 days such workers are granted their full wages for the whole period. The duration of benefit is not limited under the social insurance system; the worker receives his wages during whatever period he is declared to be unfit for work.

As regards pensions for disability resulting from accidents during work these amount to 100 per cent of the worker's wages for those in need of constant care, and 75 per cent for those not requiring care. Pensions for other disabled workers constitute two-thirds of the worker's wage for those requiring care, and four-ninths for those not needing care. In the event of the passing of the breadwinner, through accident during work, a pension amounting to 75 per cent of the worker's wage is paid to surviving members of the family. Two-thirds of the wage is paid where the passing of the breadwinner was due to other causes.

Agricultural Workers

Of special interest are observations regarding the insurance of agricultural workers, it being pointed out that:

"With the development of agriculture more extensive provisions for social insurance of hired workers in agricultural districts were made toward the end of last year, replacing the decree issued in 1929. These regulations stipulate that hired workers in all peasant establishments (individual and collective) be insured in accordance with the social insurance system. Middle peasant households pay a sum equal to 6 per cent of the hired workers' wages to the social insurance fund; kulak households pay 22 per cent of the payroll to the fund; collectives pay 16 per cent of the wages paid for hired workers in agricultural industries and in commercial enterprises run by collectives; for other types of hired workers the collectives are required to pay 10 per cent of the pay roll. Workers employed in cooperatives outside of collectives are insured along the lines outlined under social insurance for industrial workers. Groups of peasant households and agricultural societies who hire herdsmen jointly are liable to insurance payments for same totaling 10 per cent of the pay roll. Legal proceedings are taken against those employers who fail to make their payments at the time appointed."

Appropriations for social insurance have increased considerably during the past few years, as a result both of the increase in the number of wage workers and the average wage. They totaled 1,514,000,000 rubles in 1930, as compared with 980,000,000 in 1929 and 600,000,000 in the fiscal year 1927-28. The estimated appropriations for the current year are set at 2,138,000,000 rubles, or 42 per cent over those of last year. These sums do not include the wider scope of expenditure for rest homes and sanitariums, socialized restaurants, housing, education, etc. It should be recalled that in the 1931 estimates there will be no expenditure for unemployment insurance, since there is no necessity therefor. Hence larger sums are being allocated to other social insurance needs.

An analysis of the main items included under social insurance appropriations for 1931 are the following:

	Rubles
Disability, to families having lost breadwinner, and old age	771,000,000
Medical help to insured	430,000,000
Sick benefits	373,000,000
Improvements in workers' standard of living	265,000,000

Homes for Rest

The regulations as to apportioning of rest homes and sanitariums for 1931 were issued in March and specify that 90 per cent of all space in rest homes and sanitariums be reserved for factory workers. There are 909,000 persons scheduled to be sent for cures this year. Of these 789,000 will be sent to rest homes and 85,000 to local sanitariums, and 25,550 to health resorts. The percentage of available accommodations for workers in key industries and also those engaged in hazardous occupations is to be increased.

Preference in allocating space in rest homes, sanitariums and health resorts is to be given to shock workers and trade union members engaged for not less than two years in a given enterprise. Workers who go to health resorts on vacation through the Commissariat of Health pay half rates and are granted reductions in travel rates. For this purpose a sum of 2,000,000 rubles will be allocated from the medical fund under the management of the social insurance authorities.

Here, then, is a picture of social insurance as the idea is completely worked out under autocratic conditions of government. The worker pays nothing for any of the benefits received, all contributions being derived from the employers, whether this is the state or private industry on a more limited scale. At the same time, of course, it is self-evident that the cost of the system is a direct deduction from wages which would be measurably higher if the system was not in vogue.

Whether the Government provides more for the money spent than would be possible on the part of private enterprise unrestricted and unrestrained is open to question. That it reduces labor to a condition of status instead of a condition of free contract is, of course, self-evident. That his position in this respect has been immensely improved over the past goes without saying, but it must be equally self-evident that the whole system is so essentially bureaucratic and dictatorial that it is opposed to every conception of life and labor in a free democracy.

Employers Find It Is Up To Them To Provide Jobs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Recognition by employers of their duty to provide steady employment by careful economic planning ahead is becoming more widespread, Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, said in commenting on receipt of the report on the New England Council's expanded employment program from James W. Hook, New Haven.

The council will function under the following credo adopted in its meeting last week, Mr. Hook said:

"It is the obligation of business to initiate and pursue such policies and practices as will make governmental intervention unnecessary in matters which business should handle for and by itself.

"The current depression has demonstrated the need for the formulation of plans by management to provide for stability of employment more adequately in the future than in the past.

"Such plans should aim to continuity of employment for the stable forces, as determined by each employer, and should include provision for making the plans effective.

"The industrial committee of the council has also recommended a more comprehensive code to New England employers as follows:

"It is ever the obligation of business to initiate and pursue such policies and practices as will make governmental intervention unnecessary in matters which business should handle for and by itself.

"One constructive result of the current depression should be a definite plan on the part of business movement to provide for stability of employment more adequately than in the past.

"The first essential of such a plan is a determination by the individual employer of what constitutes his stable force under normal operating conditions.

"The second essential is the acceptance by each employer of responsibility for providing continuity of employment for his stable force.

"The third essential is the acceptance by each employer—when unable to provide continuous employment for his stable force—of the obligation to maintain a percentage of normal weekly earnings for that force.

"The fourth essential is the determination, by each employer, of the minimum percentage of normal weekly earnings he will provide at such times, and for what period.

"The fifth essential is long time planning and financial provision, through reserves or otherwise, for these purposes."

WHEAT RAISING UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL URGED

System of Certificates to Limit and Regulate Marketing Proposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINCHESTER, Mass. — Government control of wheat-growing at its source by means of limited numbers of certificates issued to producers, without which no wheat could be marketed, is advocated in a plan to end overproduction of wheat and other grains, outlined by George R. Townsend, its author, in an interview today.

"To date," he said, "government regulation of agricultural production has been attempted in two ways, by buying up a portion of surplus production and by pleading for a reduction in acreage through voluntary action of producers. A method which has not been tried is to prevent, by effective restrictions, surplus production over consumptive requirements from reaching the domestic market."

The national requirements for grains including wheat are known, as are the amounts produced by states and counties for past several years, he stated. From this data an apportionment of the national requirements in grain could be made to states and counties based on average production of these divisions over the past five years.

Method of Regulation

"The method of regulation here proposed," he said, "involves alloting to each division the portion of consumptive requirements it should normally be allowed to contribute to the general market, a proper function of federal administration. Proportioning individual producers' shares would be a matter of local administration along similar lines."

"Marketing authorization," he said, "would be in the form of an issue of government certificates to cover the total quantity of wheat which would be allowed to go on the market during the crop year. Each certificate would authorize the marketing and subsequent movement of a specific number of bushels."

He proposed that the certificates should be negotiable and of various denominations to suit requirements. Each consumer's allotment would reach him in proper season through organized government channels, according to the plan.

"The individual would thus be authorized to offer for sale only the number of bushels of wheat corresponding to his holdings of certificates," he said. "These certificates might come to him as his direct allotment or through purchases or negotiation from other holders of same."

This limitation, Mr. Townsend pointed out, would cause the producer to gauge his acreage accordingly. Should he chance to overproduce, he could hold over his surplus or destroy it, or do anything but allow it to "pass from his possession except with duly authorized certificates. If he underproduced he could buy the deficient amount for delivery with his surplus certificates, which would be his authority to secure possession of such amount, or he could sell his surplus certificates.

"Each purchaser of wheat would be allowed to accept only such quantities as were accompanied by authorizing certificates," he said. Movement of wheat by carriers would be controlled by these same certificates which would move with other papers covering the shipments. Storage other than in the hands of producers would likewise be in correspondence with the certificates authorizing sale, purchase and movement. A free market price would be allowed."

Certificates With Imports

Importations would be accompanied by similar certificates, but unlimited in number, and of a distinctive issue," he said. "Importations being unlimited, the threat of importations would keep the domestic price of wheat down to a price where the tariff differential would control," he said. "In practice, importation would occur only up to the amount of domestic shortage."

When the wheat had been made into flour or other products the certificates would be canceled by the Government, according to his plan. A tax on the certificates would cover the expenses of the system.

Mr. Townsend believed that trading in certificates would take place, for growers of low cost wheat would offer a premium to high cost producers and to those having surplus certificates. As years pass a greater number of certificates could be given to these low cost producers by virtue of their increased five-year average production, he said.

"Restriction of amounts of domestic grown wheat allowed to go on the market would keep prices up to a point profitable to growers, whereas, on the other hand, prices could not go to exorbitant heights due to the threat of importations," he said. Export wheat would not be menaced, he pointed out, because the certificates on this "would be allowed to return to domestic circulation through and in the ownership of the exporter. Shipments cleared for export could not return to domestic consumption except by payment of import duties."

No Restriction

"There should be no restriction on sales to foreign markets at prices which are below domestic prices," he continued. "It is probable that surplus beyond domestic needs could be produced at unit costs far below unit cost for domestic needs only." He felt that such export trade would be most profitable to the nation as well as to the individual producer.

"The question arises as to the possibility of cornering the domestic market. Domestic prices could not rise above foreign prices plus the tariff as at that point importations would at once commence, there being no restrictions on the quantities which could be imported."

"The final situation," he said, "has come to this: Without the use of allotment certificates the domestic surplus would be thrown on the domestic market in direct competition with the consumptive requirements. Under the allotment certificate plan the domestic surplus could compete with consumptive requirements only on the basis of foreign competition, that is, with the tariff differential in effect."

BIG VIOLATOR FEELS HEAVY HAND OF LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

that the primary effort is to turn the dry agent's work into a profession "in which the individual can take pride, and in which he can advance." As part of the work of improving personnel emphasis upon the applicant's character and intelligence has been made the cardinal point in selection.

"We want," Colonel Woodcock said, "to make agents feel this is a lifetime job with promotion based on merit as in the United States Army."

Keeps Down Gun Play

Another order that has gone out relates to gun play by dry agents. The law on the use of weapons is vague, Colonel Woodcock says. He has decided that the men should use the weapons less than the law probably allows. "We order the men to use them solely for self-defense," he said. "We believe that ordinarily an intelligent agent can arrest a man without shooting."

In line with this Colonel Woodcock points to the increased emphasis on the public's rights, and the decline in cases where adverse criticism has been roused by shooting of innocent parties.

Discussing the Capone conviction, Colonel Woodcock said that credit for this achievement belongs to Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, federal attorney, who built up an airtight case through patient detailed martialing of the facts gathered by agents. "The whole accomplishment represents splendid unity of action between operatives of the Treasury and the bureau of prohibition under the direction of Mr. Johnson," Colonel Woodcock said.

Great credit is due to Mr. Eliot Ness, assistant special agent in charge, Chicago, and to Mr. Joseph D. Leeson, Cincinnati agent, and half a dozen others of our force.

The whole thing shows what can be done by systematic, intelligent and patient investigation.

Low Per Capita Cost

The prohibition unit costs the nation only 8 cents a citizen a year on its present expense basis, Colonel Woodcock stated.

As an indication of how it has become possible to select better men, Colonel Woodcock said that the latest examination was given to 17,000 civil service eligibles. The highest candidates, on the basis of intelligence and character, will fill vacancies that occur in the present dry force of 2000.

Colonel Woodcock's statement was made to supplement a radio speech reviewing his year's activities in which he said 86 per cent of the dry cases terminated had resulted in convictions which he regarded as an exceptionally high record as compared with enforcement of other federal laws. He made no answer to the question of how much of the unlawful traffic in liquor had been stopped.

Last year fines aggregating $5,497,566 were imposed, while the bureau spent for the year $9,623,390.

The bureau had adopted four main policies, he said: (1) To select men more carefully and to train them to a higher standard; (2) to avoid all unnecessary irritation and annoyance to the innocent; (3) to direct activity against a definite objective, the commercial violator, and (4) to secure state coöperation.

Chicago, in Capone Case, Shows Value of New Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 14 — Coöperation captured Capone. Without teamwork Capone and his "syndicate" would be stronger today than ever.

Federal officials got together here to track down Capone, and those in Washington joined hands. It was cooperation all along the line that did it.

Experience with fighting Chicago gangsters has taught the federal authorities that it is not a one man's job. A smoothly running federal machine is required to break up a smoothly running gang.

Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, the United States Attorney here who directed the campaign against Capone, does not push himself forward but reaches out to work with other men when they can help to bring results.

Mr. Johnson asked for assistance from the prohibition department. It was given him by the authorities at Washington. They had an honest, expert investigator assigned to the Capone case. This man had his own little squad of prohibition special agents. They worked indefatigably to unearth the evidence needed to convict Capone of violating the prohibition laws.

That Capone and his gang were flaunting the federal law was obvious to the public, yet it proved extremely difficult to lay hands on the facts needed to stand up in court. The task was so baffling, so hazardous and so long drawn out that it might not have been carried through had there not been the certainty that the evidence would be used when produced.

So what was common talk was translated into a court case. In the process many Capone breweries were raided and wrecked. Gang profits were cut down. Gang resources and morals were injured, and many of Capone's organization were brought within hailing distance of the penitentiary.

Capone himself pleaded guilty of violating the prohibition law. The Government attacked him on his own ground and beat him there. Mr. Johnson set in motion the machinery which laid the facts down at his door. Nor did the prohibition agents have to wonder if anything would be done with the information they risked themselves to bring in. They knew it would be used.

Likewise with the income tax department. Mr. Johnson teamed with it. The income tax experts did remarkable work in tracing the Capone revenues. It's a hidden and devious undertaking, unraveling the income of a gangster who studies to cover his tracks. The income men labored at it, because they knew their work would count. No spotlight for a star performer in this play, but all part of a machine.

The prohibition men found papers in their raids which they turned over to the income tax hunters. The rest they got themselves, and it was sufficient to indict Capone on two counts, and make him plead guilty to both.

But this teamwork would not have been possible without the coöperation of Washington. The Attorney-General of the United States sent Mr. William J. Froehlich, Special Assistant Attorney-General to Chicago to coordinate the attack on Capone to clear out obstructions. Mr. Froehlich made the hookup between Chicago and Washington which proved vital.

If there was anything needed to be done, which had to be done through Washington, the Special Assistant Attorney-General here could get Washington on the telephone and clean it up quickly. If somewhere along the line here interference arose, it was not allowed to jam up the machine. A word to superiors at Washington and it was removed.

Good business organization in running down crime was evolved. Chicago has been a testing ground. It has shown that coöperation can defeat crime.

New System Works Well In New England District

A notably higher percentage of convictions to arrests, a more careful placing of responsibility, better management and more conscientious work—these, in the opinion of enforcement and prosecution officials of the New England district, are the first year's fruitage of the transfer of prohibition enforcement from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

In Massachusetts, the percentage of convictions to cases tried was 90.3 per cent for the year ending July 1, 1931. Last year it was 81.8 per cent.

Both Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney for Massachusetts, and Jonathan S. Lewis, prohibition administrator for the New England District, commented on and stressed the close coöperation existing between prosecution and enforcement departments.

The new situation, said Mr. Lewis, puts investigator and prosecutor closer together. With consolidation into one department of the enforcement and prosecution sides of the work, coöperation becomes easier, and conviction follows arrest more certainly, he stated.

Mr. Tarr believes that the transfer of authority to the Department of Justice was the logical and right thing to do. "In Massachusetts," he said, "there always has been close cooperation between investigation and prosecution departments, although this has not been the case in certain other districts." The change has been of especial benefit to such districts, he pointed out.

At one time everything that went wrong with prohibition cases, such as failure at conviction, was blamed on the enforcement men, Mr. Lewis stated. The complexities of the old system with its departments widely separated from one another, hindered an accurate check on faults. Close checking up under the new department, with everything under one head, has resulted in placing the responsibility for mistakes where it belonged, he said.

Evidence of increased efficiency is shown in the larger number of men pleading guilty, Mr. Lewis pointed out. Pleas of guilt were entered in 93 per cent of the cases tried this year in Massachusetts, as against 77 per cent for the year ending July 1, 1930. Fines imposed last year aggregated $115,000, compared with $104,000 for the previous year. This indicates increased activity in the prosecution department, it is felt. Stills were seized last year totaling 118, compared with 78 the year before in Massachusetts. Other New England states showed similar figures.

Remarking on the conviction of Capone on charges of falsification of income taxes, he said that in many districts similar cases are being prosecuted.

A Rhode Island case was mentioned, in which a man who had made large liquor profits before prohibition failed to show a taxable income after prohibition was put into effect. As he was thought to be still making large liquor profits, revenue agents investigated his bank accounts and found huge sums deposited. From this discovery a case was made out against him and he was tried and convicted of income tax violation.

Large Scale Operators Routed in Northwest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14 — The liquor business in the eighth prohibition district has been made so unprofitable that the large scale syndicate operators have been practically eliminated and the traffic forced underground into the hands of the picayune members of the underworld, a survey at the close of the first year of the change from the Treasury Department to enforcement under the Department of Justice reveals.

M. L. Harney, prohibition administrator for the eighth district, which includes Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota, says:

"While the change has undoubtedly been beneficial," Mr. Harney stated, "we were fortunate enough under the old system to enjoy the closest coöperation of most of our United States attorneys. Generally, the prohibition calendars were kept up to date and the judges showed a willingness to mete out penitentiary sentences whenever the violations warranted them."

During the past year, government agents in this area seized approximately 700 stills, 450 automobiles, 83,000 gallons of liquor, and made arrests in 5000 cases. Carrying on from here, the United States prosecutors secured convictions in almost 3000 cases and had fines assessed in 2260.

In many cases the courts imposed both fines and sentences. A considerable number of cases in which the prosecution started shortly before July 1 are pending.

"Whenever and wherever we enjoy the coöperation of the local authorities, in fact wherever local opinion is even sympathetic toward the enforcement of the prohibition laws, we have been able to cope with the liquor traffic successfully," Mr. Harney said. "I believe that the imposition of penitentiary sentences, such as our prosecutors have been and are demanding for violators, is one of the most effective methods of fighting the bootleggers.

"Our primary concern has been with the commercial operators who manufacture their alcohol, usually on some farm, and truck it into the cities and towns for distribution. At the same time, we have not neglected the speakeasies. Allowing them to flourish is an open invitation to the distillers since it makes an excellent distribution system for them.

South Dakota is the driest State in the district, Mr. Harney said. The amount of liquor manufactured in the State is negligible and regular speakeasies are so rare as to be almost nonexistent.

In North Dakota, he said, the problem of the local manufacture of alcohol and moonshine begins to appear, but it is only on a very minor scale.

Iowa presents a complex situation. Where there is local coöperation with the federal authorities, enforcement is as good as any place in the district. There are some bad spots in the State, but three-fourths of Iowa, he said, is distinctly dry.

Nebraska presents the two extremes of prohibition enforcement. The western portion, he said, is very dry and the eastern part is very wet.

Minnesota is considered somewhat spotty. Where local opinion supports the prohibition laws, enforcement is good, but the authorities have had trouble in some towns. In the Twin Cities, the largest metropolitan area in the district, enforcement is as good, if not better, Mr. Harvey said, than it is in any other locality in the country with a similar concentration of population.

At the present time there are 28 new agents being trained for the district, and they will take the field in the very near future to aid in the enforcement of the prohibition law in this district.

Colonel Woodcock Cuts Congestion of Dockets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 14 — The bureau of prohibition, being under the direction of Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, continued last month to reduce congestion of criminal cases on the docket in the 12 judicial districts. The docket at the end of June was 482 cases lighter than at the beginning of the month.

According to figures made public today, the total number of cases on the docket at the end of May was 20,014. By the end of the month the figure had dropped to 19,532. In three districts out of the 12 there were increases in the number of cases awaiting prosecution at the end of June. These were District Two composed of New York State, District Eight, where Nebraska caused an increase and District 11, where Nevada accounted for the increase.

Beer seized last month amounted to 475,951 gallons and spirits to 156,819 gallons. A total of 1942 stills and distilleries was taken. The average jail sentence imposed on violators was 216 days and the average fine imposed $190. Permanent injunctions against "speakeasies" and other public nuisances numbered 1218 for the month.

Of the cases terminated during June 4243 ended in convictions while only 876 or 17 per cent ended in acquittals, were nolprossed or otherwise dismissed.

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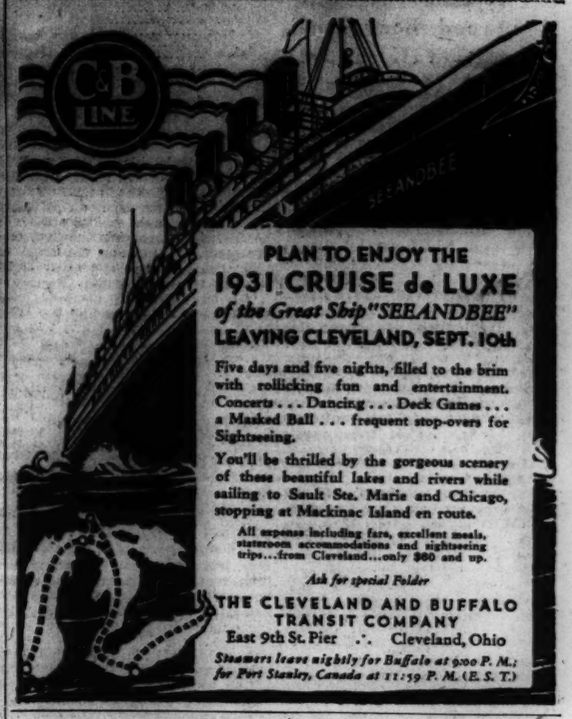

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IN THE SHIP LANES

CARGO statistics of the calendar year 1930, compiled by the United States Shipping Board, indicate a total water-borne traffic of the United States aggregating 95,000,000 long tons. This compares with 108,500,000 tons the previous year and is the smallest since 1925. Excluding the Great Lakes tonnage the total foreign cargoes amounted to 79,400,000 tons.

The proportion of tonnage carried in ships of United States registry showed a fair proportion to the total, with 38 per cent of the total business being handled in such vessels, as against 25 per cent in British ships and 37 per cent in all other foreign ships. The percentage of 38 in American ships has remained fixed for four years now, despite vigorous efforts on the part of promoters of the American merchant marine to encourage more exporters to patronize vessels of their own flag, as is done by other nations.

The percentage of imports moved in American ships total 48 per cent of the business, excluding that on the Great Lakes, and of the export business 28 per cent moved in American ships.

Foreign Trade by Districts

Of the total foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year 1930 approximately 50 per cent moved through North Atlantic ports, or a total of 44,000,000 tons. The Gulf district was second, with 19,000,000 tons; the Great Lakes third, with 16,000,000; the Pacific district fourth, with 15,000,000; and the South Atlantic district fifth, with 2,500,000.

Somewhat different trends were apparent in the breakdown as between import and export business, although the North Atlantic district led in both and the South Atlantic district was last. In exports, however, the Gulf ranked second; Pacific third; Great Lakes fourth; and in the import business the Great Lakes took second place; the Gulf district third; and the Pacific fourth.

Iroquois Goes to Pacific

The steamship Iroquois, of the Clyde-Mallory Line, is now en route to the Pacific, to be placed in the Los Angeles-San Francisco run of the Los Angeles Steamship Company. She will replace the steamship Harvard, which recently met with a mishap and is now permanently out of service. The Iroquois is well known to Atlantic passengers, having been in the New York-Miami service, with occasional runs to Galveston, since her construction in 1927. She has a length of 395 feet and is of 6209 gross tons, with a maximum speed of 20 knots.

Although somewhat larger than the Harvard, and able to accommodate 500 first class passengers, the Iroquois is not quite as fast, for the Harvard, with her speed of approximately 23 knots, was one of the fastest vessels in the Pacific and, indeed, of the American merchant marine. The Iroquois will operate under lease to the Lassco Line for several months.

Malolo Cruise

Taking its place in the Pacific as an event of annual importance, the steamship Malolo's round-the-Pacific cruise is scheduled to leave San Francisco this year on Sept. 19. During the three months which she will be gone she will cover 25,000 miles of cruising without once leaving the confines of the Pacific and will in that time visit 19 ports in 14 countries. The Pacific offers so fertile a field for cruises to exotic lands that the Malolo voyage has become a popular event, not only to residents of Pacific coast ports, but to those of eastern cities as well.

Speed Record on the Pacific

The steamship Empress of Japan, of the Canadian Pacific's White Fleet, made a new record from Honolulu to Victoria of four days, nine hours and 16 minutes. It was the first voyage of the big new vessel from Honolulu—that port just having been added to the eastbound schedules of the Canadian Pacific. In the same eastbound voyage the Empress of Japan crossed from Yokohama to Honolulu in six days, nine hours and 11 minutes, averaging 22.1 knots an hour.

Steamship Schedules

The motorship Kungsholm, of the Swedish-American Line, recently made a crossing from New York to Gothenburg in the unusually short time of seven days and 22 hours.

Steamships of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation will hereafter leave Buffalo at 8:15 p. m. (E. S. T.) for the trip westward through the Great Lakes. The ships will be held at Buffalo for a few minutes to make a connection with the New York Central's day coach de luxe from New York, in the event that that train should be running late and passengers are reported for the ships.

The Hamburg-American Line's educational bureau has issued a guidebook of German universities giving complete information as to summer courses, and containing details of admission to German educational institutions, as well as data pertaining to the lectures, examinations, credits, etc. Copies of the guidebook may be obtained from the company's offices at 39 Broadway, New York City.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, July 16

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; President Hayes, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, July 17

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Baltic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Samaria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Southern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.

Saturday, July 18

Bremen (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Statendam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, July 22

President Roosevelt, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, July 18

Baltic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, July 16

Montrose, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, July 17

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Letitia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, July 18

Doric, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, July 18

Empress of Britain (new), Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, July 17

President Cleveland, Dollar, for Orient.

Wednesday, July 22

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, July 18

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Monday, July 20

Shidzuoka Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, July 18

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Wednesday, July 22

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, for Sydney.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, July 17

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Guatemala, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Saturday, July 18

President Johnson, Dollar, from Orient via California ports; Santa Teresa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Sunday, July 19

Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; New Amsterdam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.

Monday, July 20

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Carmania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Roma, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples; Pennsylvania, Pannama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne.

Tuesday, July 21

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Rochambeau, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Wednesday, July 22

France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Saturday, July 18

California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.

Sunday, July 19

Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Tuesday, July 21

President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward); Matsonia, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Friday, July 17

President Wilson, Dollar, from Orient.

Sunday, July 19

President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE SEATTLE

Wednesday, July 22

Heian Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE VANCOUVER

Friday, July 17

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, from Sydney.

Monday, July 20

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ruth N. Stefferud, Minneapolis, Minn.
Alice Stefferud, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Henrietta H. Barker, Canisteo, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara Mason, Wooster, Ohio
Mrs. Mina B. Roddy, Dallas, Texas
George W. Schraut, E. Braintree, Mass.
Anthonette D. Monica Larchmont, N. Y.
Mary Ida Wiggins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry O. Johnson, Greenwood, Mass.
Kenneth B. Seely, Melrose, Mass.
Frances A. Biren, Brooklyn, N. Y.
T. A. Akey, Columbus, Ohio
Mrs. T. A. Akey, Columbus, Ohio
Mrs. Harry Krieger, Larchmont, N. Y.
Harry Krieger Jr., Larchmont, N. Y.
Iku Takaki, Tokyo, Japan
Emi Takaki, Tokyo, Japan
Ymi Yajima, Tokyo, Japan
C. S. Fuller, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Patricia S. Homeralay, Victoria, Canada
Edward D. Varney, Springfield, Mass.
Irwin Biren, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gloria Biren, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frances Armstrong, Long Beach, Calif.
Lucy E. Crosby, Stockton, Calif.
Miss Mildred Young, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Fannie M. Jones, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. E. O. Jewell, New Orleans, La.
E. O. Jewell, New Orleans, La.
Miss Gertrude Jewell, New Orleans, La.
Miss Gavi Bujdossy, Budapest, Hungary
Mrs. L. F. Depew, Valhalla, N. Y.
Mrs. Adda L. Isbell, Hood River, Ore.
William V. K. Shepard, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Elsie V. Shepard, Philadelphia, Penna.
May Hotz, Philadelphia, Penna.
Florence B. Wright, Chicago, Ill.

JEWS AID STUDENTS

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 (AP)—Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, president of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, announced yesterday that 17 scholarships for students in the Hebrew University at Jerusalem had been established to aid those who were having difficulty finding work to aid them through school.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DR. HAM LOSES ON FIRST DAY

Longwood Bowl Tennis Gets Off to a Good Start With 46 Matches

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 14—Play in the third round of the thirty-ninth annual men's singles tournament for the historic Longwood Bowl is scheduled to begin this afternoon on the turf courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. All but one of the favorites survived the first day's play. As was expected, the seeded American players, together with Jan Koželuh, the Czechoslovakian Davis Cup player, easily swept aside all opposition in the first and second-round matches. Only Dr. Arthur W. Ham, former Canadian Davis Cup star and one of the two foreign seeded players, failed to enter the third round. Four members of the first 10 ranking players of the United States were among the 64 contestants drawn for play on the opening day. John Hope Doeg, holder of the United States singles and doubles titles, dominated the favorites through the first two rounds. He was closely followed by Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, No. 3 in the national ranking and Davis Cup player; Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, No. 5; H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of California, No. 8, the United States clay court champion; Keith E. Gledhill, also from California, United States intercollegiate title holder, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City.

Almost two full rounds, a total of 46 matches, were completed. Darkness halted one match with the players standing at one set each, and the remaining match was postponed until today.

Doeg, who already has won two legs on the Longwood trophy and who needs only one more victory to gain permanent possession of it, played leisurely against his two opponents, defeating Talcot M. Banks Jr., 6—2, 6—3 in the first round and Walter Weld of Boston, 6—4, 6—3 in the second round. In yesterday's matches Doeg's many errors show that he is considerably below his standard of last year, a situation entirely due to a lack of sufficient steady competition and tournament play.

Allison had an easy time disposing of William C. Thompson of Harvard, 6—0, 6—4, and William Smyth of Yale, 6—3, 6—2. Sutter, winner of the Longwood tournament last summer, also had an easy time advancing to the second round by default and winning from Draper Hill of Boston 6—1, 6—4. Coen, in eliminating G. Holmes Perkins, the Massachusetts state champion, in straight-set wins of 6—4, 6—2 in the first round and then in defeating R. B. Hanley of Worcester 6—1, 6—4 looked impressive. The easy victories of Vines, Gledhill and Jan Koželuh show that all three will furnish plenty of feature play before the tournament is over. The defeat of Dr. Ham, seeded second among the foreign favorites, provided an early upset when he lost in the second round to Henry Moore of New York, University of Arizona student. Dr. Ham lost the first set 6—3, rallied to win the second set 4—6, and dropped the third 6—1. Another surprise was the victory of Maynard Weisberg, Boston English High school boy, over Dr. William Rosenberg of New York, the runnerup in the junior state tournament, winning 6—4, 2—6, 7—5. Weisberg was eliminated in the second round by Gledhill. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL SINGLES

First Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., defeated William C. Thompson, 6—0, 6—4.
William Smyth won from Tyrus R. Cobb Jr., by default.
Samuel A. Fitch defeated Winthrop Carter, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.
Charles Green defeated Edward Lavallee, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.
Keith E. Gledhill defeated S. M. Sprague, 6—3, 6—0.
Maynard Weisberg defeated D. William Rosenberg, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.
Horace Taylor defeated William V. Tripp Jr., 9—7, 9—7.
David S. Niles defeated Wyman Richardson, 6—1, 6—2.
H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., defeated Herbert Shaw, 6—0, 6—0.
Henry M. Holden, defeated Louis Freeborn, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.
Platt Spencer, defeated Frank M. Dame, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.
J. P. Laimbeer defeated W. K. Porter, 6—4, 6—3.
John S. Nicholl defeated H. Phil Ammidown, 6—4, 7—5.
A. T. Turner defeated Sidney L. Beals, 6—1, 6—0.
Henry Moore defeated Walter Levitan, 6—3, 6—4.
Dr. Arthur W. Ham won from David N. Jones by default.
John H. Doeg defeated Talcot M. Banks, 6—2, 6—3.
Walter Weld defeated Albert Norris, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.
Eugene McCauliff defeated G. Austin D'Arcy, 6—2, 6—4.
W. C. Webster won from Edward M. Easton by default.
Wilbur F. Coen Jr. defeated G. Holmes Perkins, 6—4, 6—2.
R. B. Hanley defeated Edward H. Fay, 6—2, 6—3.
Lindley W. Tiers defeated T. J. Duncan Fuller, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.
Capt. W. S. Anderson defeated Fred C. Baggs, 6—4, 9—11, 6—4.
Clifford S. Sutter won from Thomas E. Jansen Jr. by default.
Draper Hill defeated Neil H. Powell, 6—2, 6—2.
Leighton Brewer defeated John W. Reuter, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.
E. H. Kuhn defeated D. P. Robinson, 6—2, 11—9.
W. F. Morton defeated J. C. Batts, 5—7, 10—8, 6—3.
Parke Cummings defeated Nathaniel W. Niles Jr., 6—4, 6—0.
Jacob H. Ness Jr., defeated Roger Thurston 4—6, 6—2, 8—6.
Jan Koželuh defeated Edward Underwood, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round

Allison defeated Smyth, 6—3, 6—2.
Greene vs. Fitch, 7—5, 8—10, unfinished.
Gledhill defeated Weisberg, 7—5, 6—0.
Vines defeated Holden, 6—3, 6—2.
Laimbeer defeated Spencer, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.
Turner defeated Nicholl, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1.
Moore defeated Dr. Ham, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.
Doeg defeated Weld, 6—4, 6—3.
McCauliff defeated Webster, 6—0, 7—5.
Coen defeated Hanley, 6—1, 6—4.
Captain Anderson defeated Tiers, 6—1, 6—1.
Sutter defeated Hill, 6—1, 6—4.
Kuhn defeated Brewer, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.
Cummings defeated Morton, 6—2, 6—2.
Koželuh defeated Hess, 9—7, 13—11.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	48	36	.576
Louisville	44	41	.518
Minneapolis	43	41	.512
Milwaukee	41	40	.506
Columbus	40	43	.482
Toledo	42	46	.477
Indianapolis	38	42	.475
Kansas City	37	45	.451

RESULTS JULY 13

Minneapolis 4, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 7, Louisville 1.
St. Paul 8, Toledo 5.

A's and Senators Divide Two Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	57	24	.704
Washington	52	31	.627
New York	44	32	.579
Cleveland	40	39	.506
St. Louis	35	44	.443
Detroit	31	49	.388
Chicago	29	49	.372
Boston	28	48	.368

RESULTS JULY 13

Philadelphia 12, Washington 7.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 4.

The Philadelphia Athletics held their lead of six full games over the Washington Senators in the American League pennant race on Monday when the two clubs divided a doubleheader, the A's taking the first engagement, 12 to 7, and the Senators the second, 6 to 4. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

Connie Mack sent his star left-hander, Bob Grove, against the Senators in the first game and was rewarded with a victory. Washington started Fred Marberry, big right-hander. Marberry outpitched his opponent during the first seven innings, but was taken out at that time. Hadley, who relieved him, was hit hard by the A's in the eighth, as was Burke, who also saw service in the pitchers' box. Five homers were hit by the Athletics in this contest, Cochrane, Foxx, Bishop, Williams and Simmons getting them.

Alvin Crowder pitched the second game for the Senators and defeated the veteran left-hander, George Walberg. His team mates hit timely behind him and connected with two home runs. Joel Kuhel, first baseman, and Sheriff Harris, right fielder, were the men to hit for the circuit. The A's also made 10 hits off Crowder, but could do little in the pinches. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	x	12	11	4
Washington	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	13	0

Batteries—Grove, Earnshaw and Cochrane; Marberry, Hadley, Burke and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Grove. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Owens, Dinneen and McGowan. Time—2h. 26m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	10	2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Crowder and Hargrave; Walberg, Peterson and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Dinneen, McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 43m.

POLO TEAMS REACH SEMIFINAL ROUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, L. I., July 14—Four polo contests were played yesterday in the 12-goal handicap of the Hempstead Cup tournament on the playing fields of the Meadow Brook Club, three of the victors, Greentrees, Governor's Island, and the Aiken Knights entering the semifinal. John H. Whitney's Greentrees defeated Great Neck, the latter having a handicap of three goals, 15 to 7, on Hitchcock Field. The four lieutenants of Governor's Island outplayed Old Westbury, 11 to 6, on No. 2 field, and the Aiken Knights conceded two goals to the Camels and won 8 to 5. The other match of the day was won by Great Island from the Meadow Larks, 12 to 7, the Meadow Larks having a handicap of two goals. The summaries:

HEMPSTEAD CUP TOURNAMENT

Second Round

GREAT ISLAND — MEADOW LARKS
No. 1—William Ziegler Jr.....Frank Hickcock
2—Lieut. F. W. Makinney
Capt. C. H. Gerhardt
3—Lieutenant Jones.....Lieutenant Rogers
Back—W. B. Eaton.........Maj. F. W. Boye

Score—Great Island 12, Meadow Larks 7. Goals—Ziegler 4, Makinney 4, Jones 3, Eaton for Great Island; Hitchcock 3, Gerhardt, Boye, handicap 2 for Meadow Larks. Referee—Lieut. D. T. Craw. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Third Round

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND — OLD WESTBURY
No. 1—Lieut. T. Robinson.....Marshall Field
2—Lieutenant Haskell........S. Robinson
3—Lieut. H. Cullins..........W. Post 2d
Back—Lieut. A. George..........David Dows

Score—Governor's Island 11, Old Westbury 6. Goals—George 5, Cullins 3, Robinson 2, Haskell for Governor's Island; Field 2, Robinson 2, Post 2 for Old Westbury. Referee—Seward Cary. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

AIKEN KNIGHTS — CAMELS
No. 1. L. K. Firestone..............John Fell
2. R. B. Honeyman..........J. T. Mather
3. P. Iglehart..............Fred Wettach
Back R. L. Gerry Jr...............G. S. Preece

Score—Aiken Knights 8, Camels 5. Goals—Honeyman 3, Firestone 2, Iglehart 2, Gerry for Aiken Knights; Fell 2, hanicap 2, Preece for Camels. Referee—W. H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

GREENTREE — GREAT NECK
No. 1. John Schiff...........W. G. Holloway
2. J. C. Cooley...........D. W. Bostwick
3. Robert Lehman.........J. P. Grace Jr.
Back J. H. Whitney..........G. E. Kent Jr.

Score—Greetree 15, Great Neck 7. Goals—Whitney 9, Lehman 4, Cooley 2 for Greentree; Handicap 3, Kent 2, Bostwick, Grace for Great Neck. Referee—Lieut. A. R. S. Barden. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

WORCESTER WINS PUBLIC LINKS GOLF

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14 (AP)—Worcester won the annual New England Public Golf Association tournament on the Franconia course here yesterday with a 10-man aggregate score of 1698, eight strokes lower than Springfield's 1706. Goodwin Park, Hartford, was third with 1733, Bridgeport fourth with 1758, Stamford fifth with 1770, New Britain sixth with 1781, Boston seventh with 1789 and Keney Park, Hartford, eighth, with 1848.

Wilfred Ogg, Jr., of Worcester won the individual New England public links championship with a 36-hole score of 157, two strokes better than Carl Nettlebladt of the same team, and Jack Whaples of Goodwin Park. Ogg's scores showed 75 for the morning 18 holes and 82 in the afternoon. Nettlebladt scored 76-83 and Whaples had 80-79. Louis Raimondi, with 80-82-162 was the low man for the runner-up Springfield team and fourth in the tournament. It was the third straight year that the event has been held at Springfield.

BURKE TO HANDLE BASKETBALL

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 14 (AP)—John Burke, coach last year at Vermont Academy, was appointed basketball coach at the University of Vermont yesterday. He also will coach freshman baseball and football. Howard A. Prentice, present basketball coach, will devote his entire time to his duties as director of physical education. H. B. Leving was appointed assistant varsity football coach, and A. T. Post varsity track coach.

A. A. U. SWIM AUG. 22

BALTIMORE, July 14 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States long distance swimming championships for women will be held here Aug. 22, Ed Tollman, chairman of the South Atlantic Association announced yesterday. Individual and team contests over the 3½-mile route will be sponsored.

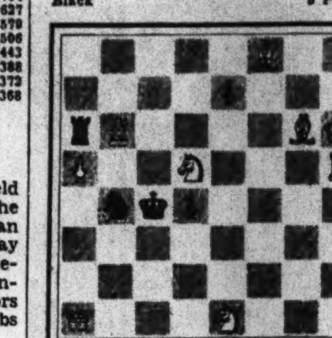
CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1321

By A. Mari

Black — 5 Pieces



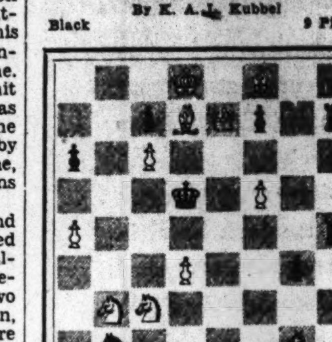
White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1322

By K. A. L. Kubbel

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize in the third La Liberte tourney. Quite difficult.)

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1319. R(K6)-KR6
No. 1320. 1. Q-K2 P-B4
2. B-K4ch
1. —— RxP
2. B-B4ch
1. —— K-B4, KxP or BxR
2. B-R6
1. —— KxR
2. B-B4ch
1. —— PxB
2. QxPch
1. —— others
2. Q-K4ch

End-Game No. 51. The game continued 1 R-KB (Black), RxRP; 2 R-B3, RxQKtP; 3 QxRPch, KtxQ; 4 RxKtch, KxR; 5 R-R3 mate. White's best line seems to be 1 . . . R-Kt4; 2 KtxR, PxKt; 3 P-B6!, Q-B! with prospects of a long struggle.

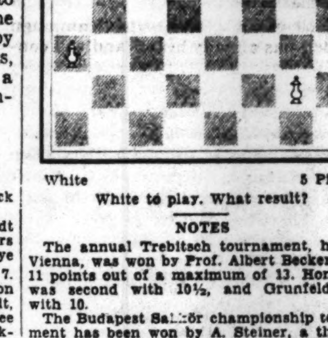
END-GAMES

This ending, submitted by Mr. Swearingen of Lincoln, Neb., is probably familiar to most club players. It is highly ingenious and almost diabolical in its inevitability. Perhaps some reader can enlighten us as to its history.

End-Game No. 52

Author Unknown

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

White to play. What result?

NOTES

The annual Trebitsch tournament, held at Vienna, was won by Prof. Albert Becker, with 11 points out of a maximum of 13. Honlinger was second with 10½, and Grunfeld next with 10.

The Budapest Sakkör championship tournament has been won by A. Steiner, a third of the name to figure in master competition. K Sterk and S. Boros tied for second and third.

The Australasian Chess Review, one of the newer periodicals, is building up a strong reputation. M. E. Goldstein, who took White's place in the revised edition to Griffith and White's Modern Chess Openings, is one of the editors.

Lajos Steiner, recently of New York, was the winner of the Hungarian national tournament and placed high in the Trebitsch tournament at Vienna. Here is one of his victories from the latter event. The concluding play is particularly fine.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Steiner White	Lovenc Black	Steiner White	Lovenc Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	21 Q-K	Kt-B5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 B-B2	Q-B2
3 P-Q4	PxP	23 R-Q	K-B
4 KtxP	Kt-B3(a)	24 B-Q4	B-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	25 P-KKt4	P-KR3
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	26 Q-B2	Kt-Kt3
7 Castles	B-Kt2	27 P-Kt5!	PxP
8 Kt-Kt3(b)	Castles	28 PxP	BxP(f)
9 P-B4	B-K3(c)	29 B-K4	Kt-Q2(g)
10 B-B3	Kt-QR4(d)	30 BxKtP	B-B3
11 K-R	Kt-Q2	31 B-R7	B-K4
12 Kt-Q4	B-B5	32 Q-R4	KR-Kt
13 R-K	Q-Kt3	33 R-KKt	K-K
14 Kt-Kt3	KR-Q(e)	34 R-Kt8ch	Kt-B
15 Kt-Q5	BxQKt	35 RxKtch	KxR
16 PxB	R-K	36 R-Kt2	K-K
17 B-K3	Q-B2	37 R-Kt8ch	K-Q2
18 KtxKt	QxKt	38 B-B5ch	P-K3
19 P-B3	P-QKt4	39 BxPch!	Resigns
20 R-K2	Kt-Kt3		

(a) An important secondary object of this move is to discourage P-QB4 on White's part.

(b) In this, probably Black's best variation of the Sicilian, White aims for a K-side attack based on P-KB4. The text is a strong strategic retreat. P-KR3 and K-R are alternatives.

(c) Black's game should be built about his open QB-file. This move, frequently met, really places the B awkwardly. 9 . . . B-Q2, followed by R-B, is in order.

(d) Premature, R-B should come first.

(e) Really a crisis in the game. From this point Black begins to struggle against positional superiority. The opening of the K-file is decidedly to White's advantage. Hence 14 . . . BxQKt.

(f) Black's game is very difficult, with his Q out of play and a dangerous direct attack in prospect.

(g) After 29 . . . K-Kt; 30 BxP, PxB; 31 Q-Kt2, B-B3; 32 QxPch, K-B; 33 R-KKt! must be met.

Arthur Dake of Portland, Ore., champion of the Marshall Chess Club, has been very active lately in anticipation of his European trip as a member of the team to play at Prague. In addition to several simultaneous exhibitions, he also played a three-game match with R. Fine, a fellow member of the Marshall team which won the New York Metropolitan League tournament. To add to the competitive element, Dake conceded the odds of a draw and the first move. In the first game Fine tried a little by-play which forced Dake to the limit as he had to win a very even position in 82 moves. In the third game, Fine also tried the same variation. That Dake had made up his mind as to the proper procedure is easily seen from the score.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Fine White	Dake Black	Fine White	Dake Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	10 Q-B2	Q-R5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	11 K-B	Kt-Kt5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	12 Kt-Kt3	Q-B3ch
4 P-K3	P-QKt3	13 K-Kt	QxR
5 B-Q3	B-Kt2	14 Kt-Kt5	Kt-R3
6 Kt-K2?	BxP	15 Q-R4	P-QB3
7 R-KKt	B-K5!	16 QxKt	PxKt
8 BxB	KtxB	17 Q-Kt7	R-Q
9 RxP	KtxP	Resigns	

Here is an exciting game from the Los Angeles-San Francisco match. Willis Lamb is a coming player and might have tried to turn this draw to victory. Borochow is a former Brooklyn player and is one of the leading players on the coast.

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE

Lamb White	Borochow Black	Lamb White	Borochow Black
1 P-K4	Kt-QB3	16 BxP	KtxQP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K4	17 PxB	R-K
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	18 Q-K2	Q-R5
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	19 K-Q	P-KB4
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	20 Kt-B3	QR-Q
6 P-Q3	P-KR3	21 K-B	P-B5
7 KKt-B3	P-K5	22 KtxKt	RxKt
8 Q-K2	KtxB	23 Q-B4	B-K5
9 PxKt	B-QB4	24 R-Q	PxB
10 KKt-Q2	Castles	25 RxR	BxR
11 Kt-Kt3	B-KKt5	26 QxBch	K-R
12 Q-B	B-Kt3	27 PxP	Q-K8ch
13 P-KR3	B-KR4	28 Q-Q	QxPch
14 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	29 Kt-Q2	QxRP
15 P-B5	P-K6	Drawn by agreement	

MISS MADISON AT BRONX POOL

All the Other Stars Gather in Practice Sessions Before U. S. Meet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 14—Record time is being approached by the contestants entered in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States swimming and diving championships for women which will open at Bronx Beach, on Long Island Sound, East 177th Street, tomorrow night and continue through Saturday night, July 18. All the national stars were at the new Bronx resort yesterday, and put in full practice sessions, working in the mammoth pool and from the high-diving platform on the 900-foot pier.

Helene Madison of Seattle, holder of nearly every speed record and freestyle championship among women, who is starting this season's campaign by breaking her own world marks, made her first visit to Bronx Beach yesterday and threshed through the water in the 200-foot pool in flashing time. Miss Madison arrived from the west coast on Sunday, accompanied by her mother and by Ray Daughters, her coach.

The Seattle marvel devoted the major part of her practice yesterday afternoon to getting the angles for her turns and to a long swim in preparation for the 100 meters and the mile championships, in which she will make her début on Wednesday night. Miss Madison will also swim in the 440 yards on Thursday night and the 880-yard freestyle on Saturday night.

Georgia Coleman of Los Angeles, United States diving champion, is putting the finishing touches to her work from the 10-foot springboard and the high platform, the events in which she will defend her titles against Katherine Rawls, the 13-year-old star of Hollywood, Fla., who gave Miss Coleman a severe test in the national indoor meet in this city last April. Both Miss Coleman, a former Olympic finalist, and the southern youngster are the foremost candidates for places on the American team in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles next year, with Janice Lifson, of the Women's Swimming Association, contending for a position in the 1932 world meet.

Eleanor Holm, who celebrated the last week-end by smashing one world's record and equaling another, is bent upon creating new marks in both the 220-yard backstroke, on Thursday night, and the 300 meters medley, on Friday night, in both of which she will defend her championships. Miss Holm is also likely to swim in the 880-yard relay on Friday night as a member of the Women's Swimming Association team which will seek to regain the championship now held by the Los Angeles quartet. At the head of the west coast four is Josephine McKim, Miss Madison's closest rival in the freestyle events.

The Los Angeles team will add much to the brilliance of the meet through entries in a variety of events aside from the relay. Members will compete in the 100 meters, 440 yards, 880 yards and the mile among the freestyle contests, and may be represented in the backstroke and the diving.

Constance Hanf, 14-year-old Long Island flash, in whom experts see a newcomer to the first rank of world stars, will swim in the 100-meter and 440-yard freestyle events, competing against Miss Madison and Miss McKim; in the medley against Miss Holm, and in the relay race. Miss Hanf also signalized her week-end by beating out Miss Lindstrom in a 400-yard race, and defeating Carin Nilsson, metropolitan 220-yard titleholder, in the 100-yard breaststroke.

SOUTHERN TENNIS POSTPONED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 14 (AP)—After an all-day wait for the sun to break through and dry off the courts, the men's and mixed doubles final events of the southern tennis tournament were postponed a second time yesterday.

Cub Pitchers Hit Hard by Cardinals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	52	31	.627
New York	44	32	.579
Brooklyn	45	36	.556
Chicago	43	36	.544
Boston	40	39	.506
Philadelphia	35	46	.432
Pittsburgh	31	45	.408
Cincinnati	28	53	.346

RESULTS JULY 13

St. Louis 12, Chicago 5.
Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 0.

Four and one-half games now separate St. Louis and New York in the National League pennant race, as the Cardinals handed the Cubs a 12-to-5 defeat on Monday in St. Louis. Philadelphia triumphed over Pittsburgh, 1 to 0, and took a tighter grip on sixth place in the standing. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

The Cubs used three pitchers against the Cardinals and not one of them was effective. Pat Malone started and was touched for eight hits during the first three innings. Sweetland relieved Malone and was likewise hit hard. Warneke finished after Sweetland was taken out. The Cardinals connected with 19 safe hits, including triples by Flowers, Hafey and Collins. George Watkins was the St. Louis batting star with four singles in five trips to the plate. Burleigh Grimes went the distance for the winners and was not threatened, although the Cubs made nine hits. The winners scored seven runs in the fourth inning.

A single by Chuck Klein and a double by Don Hurst in the ninth inning gave the Phillies a 1 to 0 victory over the Pirates. Jim Elliott limited the Pirates to five hits, which he kept well scattered. The Phillies made only five safeties off Kremer, who pitched for the losers, but two of them came in the ninth. Hurst's double was the only extra-base hit made by the Phillies. Bennett made two hits for the losers, one a double. George Grantham hit a triple for the Pirates, but failed to score. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	1	7	3	0	0	0	x	12	19	2
Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	5	9	1

Batteries—Grimes and Wilson, Mancuso; Malone, Sweetland, Warneke and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Rigler, Clarke and Pfirman. Time—2h. 8m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Elliott and McCurdy; Kremer and Phillips. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 30m.

CHESS TOURNEY IN THIRD ROUND

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 14 (AP)—Three of the games in the match between the United States and Hungary were decided yesterday in the third round of the international chess federation tournament here. Austria defeated Sweden, 3 to 1; Rumania tied with Holland, 2 to 2; and the United States and Hungary each got 1½ points.

Decisions were reached in most of the matches of the first two rounds of the international team chess tournament yesterday. The United States team won from Denmark, 4 to 0, but lost to Latvia by 2½ to 1½.

Kashdan, United States, won from Anderson, of Denmark, and then drew his adjourned game with Mattison, of Latvia. Horowitz, United States, lost to Petrow, of Latvia. Other results:

First Round—Switzerland 4, Holland 0; Spain 2, Italy 2; Rumania 1, England 2; Poland 4, Norway 0; Latvia 3, Lithuania 1; Hungary 1½, Jugoslavia 2½; Czechoslovakia 2, Sweden 2.

Second Round—Sweden 2, France 2; Lithuania 2, Hungary 2; Norway ½, Denmark 3½; England 2½, Poland 1½; Italy 1, Rumania 3; Holland 4, Spain 0; Germany 3, Switzerland 1.

Third Round—Austria 3, Sweden 1; Rumania 2, Holland 2; United States 1½, Hungary 1½ (unfinished).

PICK-UPS

THE Brooklyn Robins, hopeful of overtaking the Giants and Cardinals before long, are out in St. Louis ready to do their best against the National League leaders. The Flock plays four games with the Cards and then moves on to Chicago to engage with the Cubs. A total of 18 games will be played by the Robins before they return home around the first of August.

The Giants played an exhibition game with the Rochester club of the International League on Monday, which ended in a tie, 4 to 4. The high light of the game was the return of Hughie Critz to the New York lineup. The veteran second baseman had been out of the game for some time, but now is ready for regular service again.

All Sunday doubleheaders played in Boston in the future will begin at 1:30, instead of 2:05 as in the past. The new Sunday baseball rule has gone into effect, and when the Detroit Tigers play two games with the Red Sox July 19 the first contest will start as if played on a week day.

Word comes from Cleveland that the Indians will not play any games in the new stadium recently completed there. It had been planned to play the first baseball game there on July 26, the Indians meeting the champion Athletics.

Dib Williams, utility infielder of the Athletics, accomplished that which is rarely seen, when he went to bat as a pinch hitter for Bob Grove in the eighth inning of the first game of the doubleheader against the Senators on Monday and hit a home run. The bases were full at the time.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	51	36	.586
Newark	50	37	.575
Rochester	48	41	.539
Baltimore	47	45	.511
Toronto	42	48	.467
Reading	40	47	.460
Buffalo	39	49	.443
Jersey City	40	52	.435

RESULTS JULY 13

Newark 5, Rochester 3.
Jersey City at Toronto (postponed).

PENN AND WRAY AGREE

PHILADELPHIA, July 14 (AP)—George A. Brakeley, vice-president of the University of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the trustees of that institution, issued a statement yesterday that "the university is glad to state that it has reached a satisfactory agreement with J. R. Ludlow Wray in connection with the termination of his service as football coach of the university." Wray's service was terminated at the end of last season, since which time the athletic policy at Pennsylvania has been radically changed and Harvey Harmon named as his successor.

RAIN HALTS CANADIAN FINAL

OTTAWA, Ont., July 14 (Canadian Press)—A heavy downpour of rain washed out a classic duel between Gilbert Nunns of Toronto and Walter Martin for the eastern Canada men's singles crown early last evening when they were deadlocked at two sets each. It is likely the match will be completed in Toronto. Martin took the first two sets, 6—4, 6—3, and Nunns won the next pair by identical scores. Martin was leading in the fifth set, three games to one, with the fifth game tied at 30—all.

E. Y. C. FLEET ON THE FINAL RUN

Hoist Sail on Annual Cruise Which Was More Social Than Sporting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DARK HARBOR, Maine, July 14—The Eastern Yacht Club fleet hoisted sail today for the final run of the annual cruise, an event which this year has been more successful from a social than a sporting standpoint, for the five-day delay in the racing gave many of the yachtsmen a fine chance to renew old acquaintances, and re-sail many races of former days. The run planned for today was to Rockland, about 10 miles down the Penobscot, with a racing course of three times that distance for the larger yachts. The fleet will disband late in the afternoon.

All the yachtsmen were quite keen for the last affair, for the race yesterday in the western Penobscot in a fine westerly breeze was thoroughly enjoyed not only by those on the yachts but by a large spectator fleet from Islesboro, and a number of mainland resorts. The winners were Vanitie in the cup class, Istalena in the M class, Ellen in the Q's and Grenadier in the cruiser division.

Weetamoe took the lead in the cup class soon after the start, and was increasing it steadily when she turned the wrong buoy off Munroe Island. Her skipper did not discover the mistake until halfway to the finish, when he hauled off the course and withdrew.

Istalena was forced over the line at the start in the M class and had to return, but in the run down the bay she overhauled both Valiant and Avatar and came rushing in to the finish with a lead over the former of about a minute.

Ellen took the Q class prize by a narrow margin, while Grenadier, owned by Henry A. Morss Jr., repeated her success of the day before, again through the aid of her time allowance. The summary:

EASTERN YACHT CLUB RACES

Yacht, Owner	El. time h. m. s.	Cor. time h. m. s.
Class J—36 Miles		
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	3 56 12	3 56 12
Resolute, E. W. Clark	4 04 19	4 01 37
Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	Did not finish	
Class M		
Istalena, C. Hovey	4 44 18	
Valiant, W. W. Aldrich	4 45 25	
Avatar, F. L. Carlisle	Time not taken	
Class Q and 8 Meters—30 Miles		
Ellen, C. P. Curtis	2 59 18	2 58 43
Armida, W. T. Aldrich	2 59 38	2 59 01
Lively Lady, M. W. Greenough	3 02 58	3 02 58
Lorelei, R. C. Robbins Jr.	3 03 10	3 03 10
Cruiser Class—30 Miles		
Grenadier, H. A. Morss Jr.	2 57 32	2 41 13
Spendrift, C. Higginson	3 00 16	2 43 34
Malabar X, J. G. Alden	2 57 17	2 43 41
Flytie, B. D. Barker	2 59 10	2 46 45
Daiquiri, I. B. Edmands	2 59 11	2 46 46
Joan II, F. H. Clark	3 51 18	2 51 18
Beatrice B, F. B. Talbot	3 17 11	2 54 44
Vaeringer II, H. G. Reynolds	3 53 10	3 13 40

TEAM MATES KEEP A. A. U. SWIM TITLES

HONOLULU, July 14 (AP)—Clarence "Buster" Crabbe, Honolulu boy, competing under the Los Angeles A. C. colors, and Harold Smith, his team mate, successfully defended their one-mile swim and 10-foot springboard titles, respectively, in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States outdoor swimming championships here last night.

The senior outdoor swimming opened Sunday night with the Kalili brothers, Hawaiians, competing for the Hollywood A. C., leading the way in both heats of the 100-meter freestyle in the identical time of one minute flat.

The eight qualifiers will meet in the final. The summaries:

First Heat—Won by Maiola Kalili, Hollywood A. C.; John A. Schmieler, University of Michigan, second; Lloyd B. Osborne, Yale University, third; Edward (Bud) Crabbe, Hui Nalu, of Honolulu, qualified. Time—1m.

Second Heat—Won by Manuella Kalili, Hollywood A. C.; John Howland, New York A. C., second; Sargent Kamanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, third; Ted Wiget, Hollywood A. C., qualified. Time—1m.

James Gilhula, Detroit A. C., and George Fissler, New York A. C., also swam.

BY-PLAYS

HOW ABOUT YEAR-ROUND HOCKEY?

THOSE followers of ice hockey who thought the season of 1930-31 was extended too long, and were willing that California should have whatever glory there might be in playing late-season hockey, will be interested to learn that the Golden Gate State can no longer alone claim such honor, as the Atlantic City Auditorium scheduled some exhibition hockey games between the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and the Atlantic City team for the first of this month. But, come to think of it, what is more delightful on an evening in July or August, with the mercury up near the top of the glass, than to walk into a nice, cool auditorium and watch the popular winter sport? Not only does the spectator get a chance to witness a great game, but at the same time he escapes the heat outside. One can even imagine that, if a few of these midsummer exhibition games should prove profitable to the promoters, year-round hockey may come into fashion, even though it does conflict with professional baseball and other popular outdoor summer sports.

A ROUND OR TWO (OR THIRTEEN) OF GOLF

Commander O. R. Wace of the Royal Navy is fond of a day's golf. So fond, indeed, that he recently played 13 rounds in one day on the Westgate and Birchington links, averaging a shade over 78 strokes per each 18 holes, and walking 45 miles. He began at 4.05 a. m., and sank his last putt at 9.49 p. m. He did not eat any meals and had two baths. Sad to relate, 234 holes in 1019 strokes does not rank as a "record," as Bruce Sutherland, in 1927, played 14 rounds in just over 19 hours on the Craiglockhart links, Edinburgh. Fortunately (to quote a popular saying), "Sailors don't care."

NOT-SO-FICKLE FASHION

The lack of enterprise displayed by men in the matter of dress for lawn tennis, as contrasted with the free imagination of the women, is always emphasized at Wimbledon. From all parts of the world they come, these netmen, and, with very few exceptions, they all dress alike on the court. The sartorial distinctions which prove the rule are so infrequent that the chief of them since the war can be enumerated here: Borotra's beret, Tilden's woolly sweater (on his first visit), Lacoste's cloth cap, Sydney Wood's knickerbockers (not on this year's trip), G. L. Patterson's folded handkerchief, circling the brow, and G. M. Lott's pin-stripe trousers. Borotra's beret was the only "old favorite" back this year. Suzanne Lenglen used to appear with a different color scheme (bandeau and jumper) for almost every match in which she played, but we have yet to see the man whose Protean activities extend far beyond removing his sweater and changing his racquet.

GLOUCESTER IS NOW RUNNERUP

Defeats Middlesex by Four Wickets in English County Cricket

LONDON, July 14—Gloucestershire is again closely challenging the leaders in the English county cricket championship race. Yesterday it defeated Middlesex by four wickets at Cheltenham without entering upon the third day's play, and went up into the proud position of runnerup to Nottinghamshire. At the very outset of the season, Gloucestershire commenced its "two-day victory" habit, and was soon regarded as the brightest exponent of "brighter cricket" which has been such a refreshing feature of the game this year. As more and more counties joined in the movement, Gloucestershire lost some of the limelight, but never seriously lost ground in the race, and here it is again near the front at a time when Yorkshire's great midseason form threatens to take the championship honors once again to the north.

Whirlwind batting by G. C. Dacre and good bowling by C. W. L. Parker had much to do with Gloucestershire's success yesterday. E. H. Hendren distinguished himself by making 117 out of 293 in Middlesex's first innings, but in the second he was caught by W. R. Hammond off Parker before he had scored, and the whole venture collapsed for 144, the top-scorer being H. W. Lee, 47.

Gloucestershire made 20 runs fewer than their opponents in the opening knock wherein G. C. Dacre collected 85, W. L. Neale 71 and C. J. Barnett 41. Dacre is a dashing batsman who came over in 1927 with the touring New Zealand amateur side and subsequently "signed on" as a professional for Gloucestershire. When Middlesex's second innings had terminated unimpressively, Gloucestershire needed 165 to win and had to get them on a wicket that was becoming increasingly difficult.

Dacre, Smith and Barnett with 60, 36, 31, respectively, showed no disposition to linger on a tricky pitch, Dacre, in particular, went out for "sixes" hitting up 60 runs out of 87 put on in 35 minutes. It was "winning" cricket—and it won!

Mrs. Hurd Easily Leads Qualifiers

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, former United States champion, set the pace for the field of 174 entries in the qualifying round of the Griswold Cup Golf Tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club yesterday.

Her medal score of 78 was five strokes better than that turned in by the runner-up, Mrs. Helen Payson Corson of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hurd started her drive for her third Griswold cup triumph and permanent possession of the trophy in impressive style, covering the first nine holes in 38, only two strokes above men's par, and returning in 40. Mrs. Hurd won the championship in 1927 and 1928.

Mrs. Corson put together nine hole totals of 41 and 42 for her 83.

Edith A. Quier of Reading, Penna., title-holder for the last two years, played erratic golf and landed in seventh place with 88.

All scores of 96 or better qualified for the match play and four players with 97 play-off for the one remaining qualifying place. The 31 qualifiers and the four who tied for the last place at 97 follow:

Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Philadelphia	38	40	78
Mrs. H. Payson Corson, Philadelphia	41	42	83
Jane Broadwell, Springfield, Mass.	41	44	85
Mrs. H. C. Dodge, Rye, N. Y.	44	41	85
Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York	44	43	87
Katherine L. Beach, Montclair, N. J.	44	43	87
Edith A. Quier, Reading, Pa.	41	47	88
Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler, Philadelphia	43	46	89
Marian Bennett, New Britain, Conn.	43	46	89
Elizabeth Skinner, Springfield, Mass.	44	46	90
Jane McCullough, Philadelphia	43	48	91
Mrs. J. B. Rose, Sewickley, Pa.	48	43	91
Mrs. Louis E. Dek Phelps, Chicago	44	47	91
Mrs. John L. Welsh, Newport, R. I.	44	48	92
Mrs. Russell Coes, Hartford, Conn.	47	45	92
Mary Congdon, New London, Conn.	48	44	92
Mrs. H. P. Martelle, Hartford, Conn.	44	48	92
Mrs. Joyce Bushel, New York	46	46	92
Mrs. M. J. Lawlor, Waterbury, Conn.	47	46	93
Mrs. Thomas Weidersheim, Phila.	49	45	94
Mrs. Helen Bennett, New Britain	48	46	94
Miss A. W. Crosby, Bridgeport, Conn.	49	46	95
Mrs. Harry F. Morse, Eastern Point	49	46	95
Mrs. W. B. Cross, Montclair, N. J.	45	50	95
Mrs. William Povey, Elizabeth, N. J.	44	51	95
Carol Smith, Providence, R. I.	51	45	96
Jeane Jacques, Bronxville, N. Y.	46	50	96
Mrs. A. Moore, Garden City, N. Y.	49	47	96
Mrs. C. Downey, Springfield, Mass.	48	48	96
Mrs. J. Leonard, Chestnut Hill, Mass.	43	53	96
Katherine Keeney, Hartford, Conn.	47	49	96
Dorothy Jamin, Haworth, N. J.	46	51	97
Mrs. Ogden White, New Haven, Conn.	45	52	97
Mrs. B. Penick, Montclair, N. J.	47	50	97
Miss M. Cheffield, New London, Conn.	46	51	97

HAGEN AND ALLIS RETURN TO CANADA

TORONTO, July 14 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, Detroit veteran, and Percy Allis, professional at the Wansee Club in Berlin, were matched in a 36-hole playoff for the Canadian open golf championship at the Mississauga Country Club today.

The 72 holes of the championship itself served only to leave Hagen and Allis in a tie at 282 last Saturday. The playoff was postponed until today to permit Allis to fulfill exhibition engagements.

In the event that another tie develops in today's 36-hole round, 36 holes more will be played tomorrow.

The playoff was the second in as many years in the Canadian open. Tommy Armour and Leo H. Diegel tied last year at Hamilton, Armour winning the 36-hole playoff with 138 to 141 for Diegel. Hagen, winner of most of golf's major prizes, never has succeeded in capturing the Canadian open. Allis never has competed in the event before.

KOLAPORE TROPHY SHOOT

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 14 (Canadian Press)—The historic Kolapore imperial challenge cup, one of the two great team shoots of the National Rifle Association's empire meeting, is the feature at Bisley Camp today. Since the Rajah of Kolapore first offered the prize trophy 60 years ago, Canada has won it 13 times. A specially selected team of eight Canadian marksmen will strive to recover the cup from the mother country, whose team took it from Canada by the slim margin of seven points last year.

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	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	57	32	.640
Memphis	49	46	.551
Chattanooga	48	40	.545
Little Rock	45	40	.529
Atlanta	45	42	.517
New Orleans	43	45	.489
Mobile	32	54	.372
Nashville	30	56	.349

RESULTS JULY 13

Chattanooga 7, Memphis 5.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Jean Borotra Expects France To Lose Davis Cup This Year

Time Too Short for Lacoste or Cochet to Get Into First-Class Condition—U. S. Faces Britain Over Week End

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PARIS, July 14—Jean Borotra, the only able-bodied member of France's three tennis musketeers, expects France will lose the Davis Cup.

Interviewed yesterday at Biarritz, where he is passing the Bastile Day holidays with his trainer, Borotra said he believed the French team would be in no shape to wage a successful defense of the international trophy which he, Henri Cochet and Jean Rene Lacoste won from the United States in 1927.

The time is too short, Borotra said, for either Cochet or Lacoste to get in fit playing condition.

Cochet Rests Shoulder

Cochet is still at Montrevard, resting his shoulder and waiting the arrival of Christian Boussus, who will practice with him. Lacoste, while accepting the captaincy of the team, is not expected to play.

The American squad, which meets England Friday, Saturday and Sunday for the right to challenge France, had a long workout yesterday. It is planned to play a series of informal matches with the English team the next two days, and the American youngsters were making good use of the last chance to sharpen up their strokes.

Francis X. Shields, who is the main resistance of the United States in the quest of the cup, is all right again, but it remains to be seen whether the enforced lay-off has hurt his game. The other members of the team—Sidney B. Wood Jr., George M. Lott Jr., and John W. Van Ryn—are in good condition after their rest from Wimbledon.

Hardy Expects Battle

Samuel Hardy, non-playing captain of the American side, still views the prospects of winning from England with a dubious eye.

"The test will be a real one," he said, "as the Englishmen are in fine fettle, as proven by their quick victory over Czechoslovakia in the European zone finals."

The draw for the interzone final probably will be made Thursday. The tentative line-up calls for Shields and Wood to play the singles against H. W. (Bunny) Austin and Frederick J. Perry, with Lott and Van Ryn meeting Perry and George P. Hughes in the doubles.

BUXBY AND TAYLOR WIN

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., and Earl Taylor of Austin, Texas, gained the third round of the Richard County open tennis championships yesterday. Buxby won by default from William Rand and then defeatd Carl Grey, New York, 8—6, 2—6, 6—3. Taylor's victims were Edward Stillman, 6—1, 6—1, and Henry Drescher, 6—2, 6—4. Another Texan, Quinn Connelley, was eliminated in the second round by Percy L. Kynaston of Brooklyn, first seeded player, 6—2, 6—2. Joining Kynaston, Buxby and Taylor in the third round was Harold MacGuffin of Philadelphia who eliminated George Titus, 5—7, 6—3, 7—5.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

The General Electric Company plant at Pittsfield, Mass., has been put on a schedule of four days a week, or from Tuesday morning to Friday night, so as to equalize employment. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to extend the short-time plan beyond the end of July.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 45

WESLEY C. (WES) FERRELL

Cleveland Indians, American League

First played professional baseball with the Cleveland club of the American League in 1927. Born in Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 2, 1908. A right-handed batter and thrower. Six feet 2 in. in height, weighs about 195 pounds, and is a pitcher. Attended Guilford College in North Carolina and later Oak Ridge Military School Was playing semiprofessional baseball at East Douglas, Mass., when found by Cleveland. Pitched a no-hit, no-run game against the St. Louis Browns in Cleveland on April 29, 1931. His record:

	Games	Won	Lost
1927—Cleveland, American League	1	0	0
*1928—Terre Haute, Three-I League	33	20	8
1928—Cleveland, American League	2	0	2
1929—Cleveland, American League	43	21	10
1930—Cleveland, American League	43	25	13

*Farmed to Terre Haute and recalled at end of Three-I League season.

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Lucille Douglass, Interpreter Of Angkor Wat

By BARBARA SCOTT FISHER
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS an inspiring interlude in the daily round of affairs to sit down in a quiet studio and talk with a woman whose experiences have taken her to so many interesting parts of the world and whose life has been so rich in achievement as has that of Lucille Douglass. Artist, writer, lecturer, illustrator, cosmopolitan, one who has brought the mysterious history of the forgotten Khmers of Angkor Wat out of the green jungles of Cambodia, Lucille Douglass has been a liberal giver.

Brought up in the South by her grandmother on an old plantation which, after the ravages of the war between the states, boasted little in the way of this world's goods, she turned instinctively to her grandfather's well-stocked library for her outlook on the world. Here, in the worn leather chairs, she delved into much history and particularly ancient history; but her favorite reading was a series of books called, "Zig-Zag Journeys," by Hezikiah Butterworth. "Zig-Zag Journeys" led to the mysterious Angkor, and she said to herself, "Some day I'm going there." Looking back on these early beginnings and recalling her eagerness, Miss Douglass remarked to the writer in her pleasant southern voice, "Of one thing I am certain. If you want to do a thing enough, the way will open."

She advanced to the age of 17, but still circumstances failed to look promising for a journey to Angkor Wat. The young Lucille was confronted with the necessity of earning a living. She had learned to draw and to paint innumerable little pink rosebuds on china—miles and miles of them. But never disdain rosebuds, she says. They may be one of the steps to greater achievements.

From Rosebuds to Ruins

She left the generous shelter of the plantation and departed for Birmingham, Ala. At almost the same time the President of the United States Steel Corporation went down to Birmingham to look over the steel situation in that district. A large dinner was arranged in his honor, and it was suggested that place cards made for the occasion would be particularly appropriate if they represented some of the industrial plants in and around Birmingham. Someone thought of Lucille Douglass, recalling, probably, how ably she painted her little rosebuds, and she was asked to do the cards, 72 of them. The price paid her for these admirable sketches meant that she could study.

She went first to New York, where she learned the value of seeing the main thing to be accomplished, letting other things go, and marching straight toward her goal. One day after hard work at the art school she went to a certain exhibition of water colors. The sketches held for her a distinct appeal. On inquiring the artist's name she was told that it was Alexander Robinson, "who goes abroad for long periods and takes six students with him." Next morning, before the milk bottles had disappeared from doorsteps, Miss Douglass had presented herself at Mr. Robinson's studio. She told him simply but positively, that she was going abroad with him and his class! She won her place. Six weeks later they sailed.

There then opened up a vista of shining years when she traveled in many countries, sketching and painting industriously, spending the winters in the mellow sunshine of Algiers, Morocco and Tunis. So capable did she become as an assistant that Mr. Robinson relied on her to arrange and supervise his class work, coming in himself but once or twice a week to give criticisms. At the end of her first year she asked Mr. Robinson for a frank summary of her work. "You have less talent than many," he told her on that occasion, "but you will go farther than the rest because once you undertake a thing you see it through." So she continued teaching, selling much of her work, and later exhibiting in the Paris Salon. Not until 1913 did she return to America.

Came the war. She served in the army working with the disabled men. For seven years the thought of painting dropped out of her experience as though it had been a dream. One day, however, she met a friend on the street. He asked what she was doing and why she did not assist him in his work of painting colored slides for the Methodist Centenary Committee. She did. But when one of the missionaries came back from China and criticized the slides because they were not correctly colored, something had to be done. It was decided by the committee sitting in conference to send someone to China to study the colors at first hand and paint the slides as they should be. Miss Douglass came into the room at the moment that motion was passed, and one of the missionaries said, "Why not send her?"

Into the Orient

Ten days afterward she sailed for China under a three years' contract with the Mission Board, which stipulated, among other things, that she might travel all over China at their expense. This was her first dip into the Orient, and for a time she traveled and observed without painting. Not until she became associate editor of the Shanghai Times and was sent "up river" to that war-torn district round Chung King on a "story," did she feel again the desire to use her brushes. She was rekindled by that part of the world for the interpretation of which she has become so well known. One of those lovely yellow Chinese temples topping a long flight of worn stone steps caught her imagination and would not let it go. She murmured, "I must return here some day to paint."

When, after a lapse of time, she did indeed return, by means of a four hours' journey over the hills by chair, the temple was occupied by rebel soldiers. Not to be routed from her purpose, she informed the officer in command that she came there only for the purpose of sketching. Sketch she did, surrounded by a contingent of the rebel army as interested spectators. Later she returned home

Du Bois Studio

Miss Lucille Douglass, an American Artist, Who at the Request of the French Colonial Government Has Made a Series of Etchings of the Ruins at Angkor and Who Is Writing and Lecturing on the Khmer Civilization.

through India and Europe with 40 large pastels of China to her credit.

An exhibition of these at the Anderson Gallery in New York brought new laurels, and led her to illustrate in black and white Florence Ayescough's "Chinese Mirror." As a result of this experiment with black and white, she turned to etching—to that medium in which she has done her finest work.

The Goal Attained

She went back to the East again with a friend, and visited Angkor, remaining for five days in this wilderness of hidden beauty, after which she went south to Bali. There she received a cable from the French Colonial Government asking her to return to Angkor and make a series of etchings of the ruins. The request was irresistible, and so she spent five months working there with the French archæologists.

Her etchings hold the mystery and magnificence, glamour and romance of this forgotten civilization and send its voice spinning again through space. Not content that her etchings alone should record its wonders, she has also written a guide to Angkor, a book which is being brought out in England and contains so much fresh material that it would startle Hezekiah Butterworth of the "Zig Zag Journeys."

Because of the interest in Angkor which has been awakened by the French Colonial Exposition in Paris, Miss Douglass will lecture extensively both at home and abroad.

WESTERN ENTRANCE TO ANGKOR WAT SHOWING THE KHMER LION

An Etching by Miss Lucille Douglass, of Angkor Wat in Cambodia. Angkor Was the Capital of the Khmer Civilization, of Which Miss Douglass Writes as Follows: "It Was a Comet Which Flashed Across the Eastern Firmament With a Brilliancy Which Lasted for Centuries. Coming to Cambodia From India in the Early Dawn of the Christian Era, They Achieved Such Splendor and Magnificence That They Were the Envy of All Asia. They Built Capitals But to Abandon Them Until the Great City of Angkor Thom Arose, Which Was the Home of the Khmer Sovereigns for 600 Years. . . . Their Rule in Angkor Was a Dazzling Pageant of Color and Splendor. At Last, Enervated by Luxury and Excess, They Went Down Before . . . the Siamese. Angkor Lay Buried Beneath the Green Mantle of the Cambodia Jungle Until in 1858 a French Scientist Came Upon the City and These Marvelous Temples Were Given Back to the World."

Buying the Tickets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a point of etiquette that frequently arises with reference to the proper procedure when a woman invites a man to accompany her to an entertainment where tickets are required. Such occasions are likely to be related to a woman's college, or club connections and the men present at any such entertainment are there only through the courtesy of the women who invite them as escorts. Once this point is established and the woman realizes that she is a hostess, it is her privilege to assume whatever duties such hospitality would include.

If there are tickets to be purchased, the woman should buy and pay for them, if necessary informing her escort that she has done so. While this is logical in these circumstances, the man who has been invited as an escort sometimes feels a sense of uncertainty as to the procedure and appreciates being tactfully informed what is expected of him. This may be done casually at the time the invitation is given, whether in writing or verbally. "I'll have the tickets with me," covers the point sufficiently; or "I'm mailing you the tickets," if that seems preferable. In any event, the man should hold the tickets before the entertainment is reached so that there may be no embarrassment at the last moment. In every detail the hostess for the occasion should consider her escort's wishes, as he would do were the positions reversed.

Should the acceptance of an invitation involve any unusual expense for transportation, as, for instance, railroad fare to a college game, the one giving the invitation should include this item in her hospitality and have her escort so understand. Small charges for a taxi, however, are usually looked after by the escort.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT can we do to protect our wild flowers?" was the question asked by a group of women who are members of a woman's club in a small town through which many tourists pass. The woods and fields of the locality are noted for the numerous varieties of wild flowers, some of them rare, which flourish there. Many and varied were the suggestions received in reply to the query. Some thought that the club should raise money to pay patrol officers to "shoo people away." This was not considered a good plan for two reasons; first, they were friendly women, and wished to share with strangers the beauties of their vicinity, and second, it was felt that any funds which the club might possess should be used for community betterment rather than for police duty.

Members of the garden section of the club were consulted and it was learned that several of them were successful in cultivating wild flowers from seeds. They agreed to devote a larger amount of garden space to this project and other members promised to start raising such plants. When these women have succeeded in their endeavor the club will be ready to go into the business of furnishing visitors with blossoms and plants of the same varieties as those to be found growing wild in the vicinity. Attractive cards will be printed and placed in the stores and gasoline stations of the town. These will inform strangers that members of the local woman's club appreciate and sympathize with their desire to possess specimens of the lovely wild flowers to be found there and that these may be purchased for a small sum at certain houses.

* * *

This project, it is believed, will help to protect the plants in their native surroundings, will add substantially to the funds of the club, and will establish friendly acquaintances between local women and their sisters from a distance. One woman naïvely remarked that she had found that the best way to divert children's attention from an object which they could not have was to give them something else in its place, and that she supposed children of a larger growth might be treated in the same manner with happy results.

Another example of the fraternal spirit of club women is contained in an invitation which has been issued by Mrs. J. Willis Martin of Philadelphia, through the pages of the Messenger, official organ of Pennsylvania club women, in which she tells them that the gates of her century-old box garden will be open at any time during the garden season and that she hopes that any club sisters who may be in the locality will stop at her home that she may personally welcome them. Mrs. Martin's home is on the Bethlehem Pike just below the Reading (Penna.) station.

* * *

Mrs. W. E. Minier, of Oakland, Neb., is General Federation Chairman of the Division of Community Service. She has announced two new projects, a clean-up, paint-up campaign which has already begun and will continue until April 1, 1932, and an essay contest on the subject, "Community Planning and Woman's Part in It." This essay contest is open to all state, district, county and local chairmen of Community Service. Mrs. Minier has prepared a folder of information concerning these projects which may be procured by addressing her. Inclose a stamp.

Home of Women's Automobile and Sports Association

London

THE new home of the Women's Automobile and Sports Association in Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, illustrates that a pleasing result can be produced in a city house when simplicity and comfort are the keynotes.

Most of the members of this club are actively interested in motoring or flying, and these attractive new premises were opened by the Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce upon her return from her big flying trial trip.

In the lounge the deep cream of the paneled walls passes uninterruptedly over the ceiling; the windows are curtained with amber silk net, Italian satin in a deeper tone forming the outer draperies. This is designed to give an appearance of sunshine in the winter months.

Unique Designs

The numerous comfortable chairs and one of the well-known Knole Park settees are upholstered in Italian brocades in various tints, some in old rose, others in blue, old gold or dull green, picking up the colors of the Persian runners on the parquet floor. These square boxlike chairs, also after a Knole pattern, were specially chosen to shelter the occupants from drafts. The high inclosing sides give almost the impression of being in a little house, and when two are turned toward each other for a tête-à-tête, their occupants can converse with a minimum of disturbance to others in the room.

An idea worth noting is the way in which the setting of the gas stove is treated. The raised hearthstone and a wide band inside the mantelpiece are of Sicilian marble and the asbestos backing of the stove is so cleverly painted to match as to be practically indistinguishable from the marble itself.

The same idea was followed in a reading- and writing-room in which the delightful printed linen on the chairs with petunia red roses and jade leaves on a beige ground harmonized with a pinkish beige carpet. Another room leading out of this has walls decorated to convey the impression that they are made of pine wood.

For the rest of the house the all-over idea is exemplified in moss-green stair carpets and gray felt on all the floors of the bedrooms, to which a color note is given by hand-woven rugs according with each individual scheme. In one room curtains, bedcover, and eiderdown are of gold silk; in another they are of shot-green; while in yet a third a red lilac is chosen. The outer curtains are all padded to help keep out the sound of the traffic, and the inner ones are of gold silk net on brass rods which let down on a side cord so that the little frilly tops can be dusted.

Color Harmonies

It is well worth climbing to the top-floor rooms if only for the sake of spending a little time with the delightful old English chintzes and modern French cretonnes in them. In most of the rooms the simple furniture is of mahogany, but here there are some painted wood sets. A small-patterned floral chintz on a white ground accompanies an almond-green suite in a room that made one feel that it might be in a country house. While in another room with pale gray furniture an unusual French cretonne in coral, cream and black supplied the necessary color.

Best of all was an enchanting jade cretonne with bunches of conventional roses and other flowers partly inclosed in a splash of white, while a geranium-red eiderdown, picking up the color of the roses, gave just the needed warmth.

A clever and original idea is the window treatment in the dining-room. The curtains are of shot-rose jaspé silk boxed in at the sides, in the same way that a pelmet is done, with strips of the same chintz that forms the pelmet itself. This is a draft-excluding notion, but is also very decorative. The whole color scheme of this room is a cheery almond-green, the square lattice-backed chairs being in a deeper shade than the walls. This simple one-color idea gives scope for a great variety of harmonies by means of floral decorations, the red tulips used when the writer visited the apartment supplying a lovely contrast.

All the tables have a shelf underneath to hold gloves, bags and so on, a plan that one would like to see applied to dining-tables in private houses.

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"Conductress and Musician" of the 90's

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MRS. HUNT, Conductress and Musician," is the title of an interview appearing in the Woman's Herald" of Jan. 17, 1891, and it is easy to see that the interviewer was charmed with the young "conductress."

Even today woman band conductors are not plentiful. Forty years ago such a woman must have been unusual indeed, and it is not surprising that Helena Temple, editor of "the only paper conducted, written and published by women," devoted her front page to an interview with a vivacious and charming musician, Mrs. Hunt, who was conducting in various English town two bands composed entirely of women, "Les Militaires" and "Les Merveilleuses."

It was "Les Militaires" that Helena Temple went to hear—and to see—and she found them dressed in very gay costumes, with jaunty little round caps perched becomingly atop mounds of fluffy hair.

"I was much struck by the picturesqueness of the costumes of the performers," writes the interviewer, "and even more so by the musicianly way in which they played. Everything was given with so much freshness and vivacity, with such a delightful spontaneity that the music literally charmed me, but my special admiration was won by Mrs. Hunt's conducting. . . . She seems to throw herself into it with so much spirit that she carries the band along with her."

One would naturally wonder what made a woman of that day think of anything so unusual as starting an orchestra, and it is not surprising that that was the interviewer's first question. Mrs. Hunt's reply shows her, as we should have expected, to be a woman of vision and initiative. "I did it in the hope of inaugurating a new employment for those women who have to earn their livelihood by teaching music," she said simply. She herself had taught music for many years and, realizing that it entailed much wearisome routine, too often at small pay, she had a keen desire to help other women who were struggling to earn a living by teaching music.

In addition to her own work of teaching, she had gained some reputation by her playing at dances, and the idea occurred to her that a woman's orchestra would be admirable not only for playing at dances, but for giving concerts as well. She set to work at once to organize her orchestra and eventually had two distinct bands, and many of the members were teachers of music, making comfortable additions to their incomes by their ensemble work. "For," Mrs. Hunt explained, "women's work in orchestra is not the ill-paid business that it is in nearly every department of women's ordinary work."

It is interesting to get a glimpse at some of the views and hobbies of a woman who had the alertness and vision to be a pioneer in the field of women orchestra conductors. One might expect her to be a serious, rather heavy sort of person, a bit pompous perhaps. But Mrs. Hunt was quite the contrary—full of gayety, and with a light-hearted sort of humor that was quite delightful.

"What are your opinions as regards politics?" the interviewer asked.

"I don't know that I have any," was the prompt response, and then, as if the interview were a sort of game, "Ask me another."

"Well," pursued the interviewer, "you are surely in favor of woman's suffrage, are you not?"

"Do you know," admitted Mrs. Hunt frankly, "I really have not thought much about the subject. I certainly believe there is a great future for women; a time when men will accord to them their rights, and confess that women can do things well—as well as men," she ended laughing.

She was fond of horses and dogs, and loved to ride. Her preference in music, she confessed promptly and unblushingly, was for that which was not classical.

In 1890 Mrs. Hunt took her orchestra on tour in the provinces, and everywhere, both in town and country, met with great success. The public enjoyed the bright and sparkling music and supported Mrs. Hunt's band accordingly.

The "conductress" herself designed the jaunty costumes of "Les Militaires," and no less a person than W. S. Gilbert designed those of her other band, "Les Merveilleuses," in the style of the famous eighteenth century French club of that name.

It is pleasant to think of this charming and enterprising pioneer orchestra conductor, making the gay music which she enjoyed quite as much as her audiences did, and opening a new and delightful line of work that proved, to quote her own words, "women can do things well—as well as men."

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STOCKS HAVE MODERATELY HEAVY TONE

Market Appears to Be Waiting for Further Light on German Situation

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—World financial markets reflected the disturbing influences of the acute banking situation in central Europe today.

Security trading in the New York market was extremely sluggish, with stocks developing a rather heavy tone, and bonds scarcely active enough to establish a trend.

Wall Street was only partially reassured by the statement issued by the World Bank at Basel, and the renewal of the $100,000,000 loan to the Reichsbank. Bankers are inclined to await developments on the reopening of the German banks before passing judgment on the situation.

The market sagged in dull trading, making its lowest prices in the last hour.

Pending developments abroad, speculative activity was at a minimum, and the market's tone was heavy throughout the session.

United States Steel, American Can, Consolidated Gas, Eastman Kodak and International Harvester lost a couple of points, and numerous other favorites were down at least one.

International Match and Western Union declined about 3. Sales approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Banking opinion regarding the German crisis remained highly confused. The renewal of the $100,000,000 credit which was to expire Thursday had been accepted as a matter of course, in view of the severe strain upon the Reichsbank which repayment under present circumstances would have entailed. There was no unanimity of opinion in Wall Street as to what success the Reichsbank may have in raising further credits abroad under present conditions.

Early Relief Needed

The spreading of the banking crisis to Hungary was pointed to here as showing the need for as early relief as can be arranged.

German bonds were again under pressure, but the government issues were fairly well supported, making only moderate declines. In foreign exchanges, trading in the German mark remained at a standstill, with quotations nominally between 22 and 23 cents. Foreign currencies generally showed a better tone, with the French franc and the Dutch florin in some demand.

Wall Street was not paying much attention to the domestic news. Copper was again depressed, with some metal available at the June low of 7¾ cents a pound, off ¾ of a cent. This was reflected in heaviness of copper shares.

First half earnings statement of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., showing dividend requirements of $4.50 a share met with 39 cents to spare, was favorably regarded. Western Union's quarterly statement will be made tomorrow, and is expected to show sharp improvement in net over the first quarter.

The marked improvement in the shoe and leather business in recent months has reached a point where increased shoe prices are now being considered in the trade.

Credit conditions continued stationary, with call money offered at 1 per cent in the outside market.

Bonds Easy

Quiet trading and a narrow irregular decline characterized the bond market today.

German loans were again a focus of attention. The 5½s of 1965 and 7s of 1949 of the National Government receded, but offerings were lighter than yesterday. However, the former reached the lowest levels since they were offered at 90 last year, and the 7s were within a narrow fraction of the year's bottom price reached yesterday.

Other foreign obligations declined. French 7½s which have been steady recently receded on a few sales. Argentine 6s of May 1961, Belgium 7s and Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 showed varying declines. Colombian 6s of October 1961 and Chilean 6s of 1960 improved.

Liberty 4¼s and the Treasury 3⅜s of 1943-47 were moderately active.

Trading in domestic corporate loans was restricted. Most of the fluctuations were small but the trend was downward. Rails eased.

A few active utilities showed firmness.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 14—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Echange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat 2 red	$*.70	$ .74	$1.02⅝
Corn 2 yellow	.71⅛	.74¾	.96¼
Oats 2 white	.36¾	.39¼	.48
Flour	4.35	4.55	5.35
Beef family	13.00	13.00	24.00
Pork	23.00	23.00	31.50
Lard	.0855	.0890	.0985
Cotton mid-up	.0915	.0995	.1310
Zinc	.0390	.0395	.0415
Iron	17.01	17.01	19.76
Steel bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07¾@8	.08¼@9	.11½
Tin	.2500	.2590	.2920
Rubber	.0637½	.0662½	.1090
Sugar	.0465	.0465	.0470
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0525
Print cloth	.0400	.0412½	.0425

*Asked price.

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Today's trading in cotton was restricted by a disposition to await a further development of the European situation and the price movements were rather narrow and irregular. An opening advance in response to relatively steady cables and a somewhat more optimistic view of the news from abroad, met a renewal of liquidation or scattered selling and prices sagged off, with the mid-afternoon market quiet within a point or two either way of yesterday's closing quotations.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—At the wool auction sales today 6151 bales were offered, of which 4648 were sold. A good selection of greasy crossbreds met a lively sale at steady rates. Scoured merinos were in good demand, especially the fine kinds and sold up to May parity. Capes were quiet. The sales close July 22.

NEW ENGLAND CROP REPORTS

A 1931 New England apple crop of 1,387,000 barrels was forecast by New England crop reporting service based on a July 1 condition of 61.8 per cent, compared with 2,470,000 barrels harvested last year and 1,884,000 barrels, five-year average.

CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS

OTTAWA, July 14—Stocks of Canadian grain in store decreased 3,118,626 bushels during the week ended July 3, to 152,212,597 bushels, compared with 161,334,107 bushels in the corresponding period last year. Wheat stocks declined 2,594,209 bushels to 116,903,-607, compared with 121,864,270 a year before.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last July 14	Last July 13
52	15	..	Abitibi pf	100	17½	17½	17½	..
106½	100	7	Abraham & S pf	20	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
23½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	400	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
32⅝	22⅛	2	Adams Millis	300	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	..
23½	18	1.60	Addressograph	200	18	18	18	18⅛
11⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	4¾	4½	4¾	5
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	400	81¼	80¼	80¾	81½
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	3500	14¾	14	14⅝	14⅝
12¾	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7
59	15	5½	Allegh pf ww XL	200	30	30	30	..
182¾	102¾	6‡	Allied Chem	5900	120	117¼	118¾	119
42¾	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	400	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
18⅞	8	1	Alpjha Port Cem	400	14½	14½	14½	..
23	15½	2	Amerada	200	18¼	18	18¼	17½
62¾	34¾	3¶	Am Bank Note	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
38	25⅞	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	29
72	31	7	Am Br Bov pf	290	69	69	69	68¾
129¾	92¼	5¶	Am Can	34900	106⅛	103¾	105¾	106½
86	58¼	7	Am Car & F pf	90	66	63⅛	63⅛	65¼
43¾	15	..	Am Chain	200	17	17	17	18
48⅝	38¼	3¶	Am Chicle	400	41	41	41	41
33⅛	18½	..	Am European	300	20½	20¼	20¼	21½
51¾	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	29600	29⅝	28	28½	29⅛
79½	46½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	52	50½	50½	54
8	1⅝	..	Am Hide & L	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛
30	10½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	28¾	27¾	27¾	24
31⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	400	23½	23¼	23¼	24
26	9¼	..	Am International	500	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	14
30¾	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive	100	18½	18	18	18
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	200	3	3	3	3
23¾	8⅛	..	Am Metal	100	11	11	11	..
64⅞	30⅝	10	Am Power & Lt	600	36⅝	35¼	35¼	36¾
102	88	6	AmP&L 6% pf	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	600	13	12⅝	13	13⅛
37⅞	15½	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	21⅛	20½	20½	21
66	46	5	Am Safety Razor	200	46	46	46	46
42	28	5	Am Shipbuilding	40	28	28	28	28
58½	24⅞	4	Am Smelt & Ref	4400	32½	31⅛	31½	32½
4½	1⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
11½	2¼	..	Am Solvents pf	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	16	15⅝	15¾	16¼
48¼	37	2½¶	Am Stores	100	41	41	41	..
60	42	4	Am Sugar Ref	200	54	53⅜	53⅜	52¾
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	105¼	104¼	104¼	105⅜
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4800	176⅝	174⅞	175⅞	176¾
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	1200	49	47	47¾	47½
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	1200	43⅜	42¼	42¼	42¼
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	400	6¾	6½	6¾	..
39⅛	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	300	29¾	28⅛	29	28¾
8¾	3⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
40¾	26	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	39½	39½	39½	39
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	21500	4½	23⅝	23⅛	25
36	19⅛	2.40	Anchor Cap	500	22	20¾	20¾	..
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	48	48	48	..
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9	3⅝	..	Aronld Constable	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
28⅞	15¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	8	8	8	8
29⅞	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	1800	18¾	18¼	18¼	18⅝
203¾	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	300	160	159¾	160	160
120	78	7	Atl Coast Line	200	95	95	95	..
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Rening	1600	15¼	14¾	15	15
13½	7	1	Atlas Stores	900	8½	7 7	7⅝	8¼
3½	2	..	Atlas Tack	400	3	3	3	..
295½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	2400	173½	166	169¾	172
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	400	13⅜	13	13	13¼
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	50	78	76	76	80
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	1300	59¼	57⅜	57½	57⅝
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	600	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	51	51	51	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	2300	20½	19⅝	20	20¼
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	200	37	37	37	37½
70⅜	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	2500	46	44⅝	45	45⅝
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	100	31½	31½	31½	33
66¼	60	4	Bon Ami A	100	65	65	65	..
76½	47	3¶	Borden	900	57¼	56½	56½	57
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1200	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	18½
22¾	8¼	1½¶	Briggs Mfg	1200	12⅝	12	12	12⅝
69⅞	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	600	60½	59½	59½	69⅝
94¼	85⅝	6	Broklyn M T pf	400	91	90½	91	..
129⅞	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	109	107½	107½	..
43¼	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	42½	42½	42½	42
118⅝	117½	7	Brown Shoe pf	140	118½	118½	118½	118½
15	8	..	Brunswick Balke	200	9	9	9	9
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	100	4	4	4	..
20⅞	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	100	13	12⅝	12⅝	..
114	106	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	106	106	106	..
34⅞	20½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	24	24	24	24
5⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg	100	4	4	4	4¼
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	9	9	9	9
23	8½	..	Bullard	100	11	11	11	..
10	2½	..	Burns Bros B	400	3	3	3	..
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	1100	22½	22	22	23
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	20	20	20	..
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	1400	32¼	31½	31½	32¼
			—C—					
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	½
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	11½	11½	11½	..
43⅝	23½	1	Calumet Ariz	700	33	32½	33	33
11⅞	5	1	Calumet & Hecla	300	7¼	7	7	7¼
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	700	40	38¾	40	39
45⅝	24⅛	1.25	Canadian Pacific	2300	26½	26	26	26¾
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20½	20½	20½	..
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	100	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	15
36⅞	29	3	Capital Admin	100	35	35	35	..
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	20900	76¾	73⅛	74¾	76¼
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	300	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	23¼
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
30⅛	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	100	16½	16	16	17
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1500	36	35½	35⅞	35½
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1300	25	24⅛	25	25¼
8⅞	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	5	5	5	4⅞
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	400	29	28⅞	29	28⅝
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	8¼	7¼	7¼	..
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	20¼	20	20¼	..
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	40½	39¾	39¾	40
38	18	1½	Chile Copper	40	18½	18½	18½	..
25¾	12½	*1	Chrysler	22500	22¼	21¼	21½	22⅛
37⅝	30	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	100	32	32	32	..
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	145	145	145	..
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	300	52	51⅞	51⅞	..
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm P pf	500	103	102¾	102¾	103¼
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	500	14¼	14	14	14
45⅜	20⅝	2‡	Columbia Gas	3000	31⅛	30¼	30¾	31¼
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	400	104½	103¾	104½	102½
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	3800	9⅝	9	9	9½
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	800	74⅞	73½	74	75⅜
16⅝	6	.56	Columbia Graph	1700	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9½
25	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	100	25	24¾	25	..
89	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	..
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	90	25	25	25	25
34	22	2	Comm Inv Tr	1100	23½	22¾	22½	22¼
104	101½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	40	101½	101½	101½	101½
8	2⅞	..	Comm I Tr war	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	1200	16⅜	15¾	16	16
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	1800	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100⅞	90	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	96⅝
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	200	11	11	11	..
8⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	500	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	8900	94⅝	92	93	94
106⅛	101⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	300	106	105⅝	105¾	105⅝
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	900	33¾	32	33¾	29
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	¾	⅝	¾	½
8½	3	..	Container A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	14¼	13¾	13¾	14¼
3⅝	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	100	58	58	58	58½
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1400	50⅛	49½	50	49⅞
16⅞	8⅝	1	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	41	41	41	43
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1800	8	7¾	8	8
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	10	147½	147½	147½	..
18	6¼	..	Coty	1400	8¾	7½	7½	7¾
86⅝	55⅝	3¶	Corn Products	1300	70¼	69⅛	70¼	70¼
8¾	4½	..	Crosley Radio	100	5	5	5	..
63	30⅝	..	Crucible Steel	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	87½	87½	87½	..
2⅝	⅝	..	Cuban Can Pr	300	1⅜	1½	1¾	1⅜
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	40	40	40	40
100	69	4	Curtis Publishing	200	72	72	72	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	900	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	400	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	300	125¼	124	124	126
45¾	11⅝	..	Denver RG pf	100	24	24	24	..
19⅛	11	.60	Devoe & Rey A	100	14	14	14	..
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	1400	19⅜	18⅞	19	19½
27¾	24⅞	1½	Diamond M pf	200	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27¾
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	700	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
21¼	17½	1.25	Douglas Air	200	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	6500	88⅞	86¼	87⅛	87⅜
106¾	102	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
			—E—					
185¾	118	5¶	Sastman Kodak	3100	144	141¾	142	143¾
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Saton Axle & Spg	500	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
11⅛	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	39¼	38⅝	39	39⅛
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	1800	4	3½	4	4
9⅞	8⅝	..	Elect & Mus wi	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	8500	38½	37⅜	38	38
98¼	80	6	El Pw&L6% pf	200	89½	89½	89½	..
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	100	52½	52½	52½	52⅛
41½	30	3	Endicott Johnson	200	41	41	41	41⅛
113	102½	7	Endicott John pf	100	106	106	106	..
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	100	36	36	36	36
91	75	5½	Enginrs PS5½spf	200	77½	75	75	..
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	500	23⅞	21	21	22⅛
45½	25	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	32½	32½	32½	33
8⅝	4	..	Evans Auto Load	200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
25	17	1½	Exchange Buffet	100	17	16½	16½	17¾
			—F—					
109⅞	81	7	Fairmanks M pf	40	78	78	78	..
6½	3⅝	..	Fashion Park	100	4½	4½	4½	..
15½	4½	..	Fed Screw W	400	6	5⅞	6	..
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	400	16½	15	15	16⅞
56¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Ph F I n	200	45	45	45	45¼
22	16	..	Filene's Sons Co	80	22	22	22	..
66¼	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	62½	62½	62½	..
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	53½	53	53	53½
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	200	½	½	½	½
3	18	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	2	2	2	2
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	400	24⅝	24½	24⅝	25
32½	20½	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	200	27	26	26	27
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	400	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	25¾
38⅞	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	400	16⅛	15½	15⅝	16¼
			—G—					
6⅜	3	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	3	3	3	3⅛
7⅞	4½	..	en Am Inv	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5¼
88	74	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	76	76	76	..
73½	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	57½	57¼	57½	57¾
47	15⅛	3	Gen Asphalt	200	21¾	20	20	22¼
25⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking		20½	20⅛	20⅛	..
9½	5	..	Gen Bronze	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
25½	7	..	Gen Cable A	100	12	12	12	12⅛
65	27½	..	Gen Cable pf	30	35½	35⅛	35½	..
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	12100	41¼	40	41¼	41⅛
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
56	43	3	Gen Foods	800	49⅝	48¾	48⅞	49¾
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	200	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
76¾	5¼	6	Gen G & E cv pf	200	51	50	50	55
50	36	3	Gen Mills	1200	37	36	36	37¼
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	21400	37¼	36⅝	37	37¼
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	102½	102½	102½	102¼
28	13	4	Gen Out Ad A	100	12⅛	12	12	12
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	100	22	22	22	21⅛
23	8⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
9½	2⅝	..	Gen Realty	3200	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
74⅛	34	6	Gen Rlty pf ww	400	32	32	32	33
57⅝	29	4	Gen Refractories	100	37	37	37	37
15⅛	3⅝	..	Gen Thea Equip	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
38⅝	19⅛	..	Gillette Saf Raz	11100	21⅜	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛
76⅞	62⅝	5	Gillette S R pf	400	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	68
16⅛	7⅜	..	Glidden	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50⅞	36½	7	Gimbel Bros pf	200	50	50	50	..
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	1200	28½	27⅞	27⅞	28¼
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	100	12	12	12	12¼
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	100	39	38½	38½	39⅛
72	50	7	Gotham S H pf	200	68¼	68¼	68¼	..
6½	3¼	..	Graham Paige	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
18⅞	10⅛	..	Grand Union	400	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	400	42¼	42	42¼	42⅞
39⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37⅞
69¾	43⅛	5	Great Nor pf	400	46	45½	45½	46½
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	600	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9⅛
6⅜	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
			—H—					
30½	26⅝	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	27½	27½	27½	27¾
19⅞	13	2	Hall Printing	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	112½	112	112	112½
103¾	83½	5	Hershey Choc	100	94	94	94	93¾
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	200	102	101¾	102	102
19⅛	5⅝	..	Hollander	1200	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	400	5	4¾	4¾	..
66½	27	..	Houston Oil	300	40¾	38¼	38¼	40
14⅞	6	..	Houston Oil new	300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
85	58¼	4	Household Fin pf	400	59⅝	59½	59½	59⅞
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	800	19¼	19	19	19⅝
44½	23⅞	3½	Hudson & Man	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅛
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
			—I—					
89	41½	4	Ill Central	100	50	50	50	51
88	21½	4	Indus Rayon	100	29	29	29	28
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	95	95	95	101
11⅛	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	200	7⅛	7	7	..
11	10¼	..	Insuranshare Del	400	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	8	8	8	..
62⅛	27¾	4	Int Cement	100	33	33	33	33
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	800	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
60½	38⅝	2½	Int Harvester	200	42½	41⅝	41⅝	43⅛
143½	131	7	Int Harvester pf	400	135	134⅞	135	..
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	200	24¾	24	24¾	25
73¼	50	1	Int Match pf	1400	58	54	54	58
20⅛	9½	.60	Int Nickel	14300	13⅞	13¼	13	14
6	2½	..	Int Pap&Pow B	300	3	3	3	..
4½	1¾	..	Int Pap&Pow C	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
43½	18½	7	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
42	29¼	3	Int Salt	400	35	34¾	34¾	34
54	46¼	3	Int Shoe	100	49	49	49	..
38¾	18⅝	2	Int Tel & Tel	45000	31⅛	29⅝	30⅞	31½
67	57¼	7	Intersta DS pf	2000	67½	67½	67½	..
67½	58	7	Intersta DS xw	20	62½	62½	62½	62⅝
			—J—					
57½	36½	4	Jewel Tea	200	42	41	41	..
80¾	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	500	53	50½	50½	52
			—K—					
7	3	..	Karstadt	100	3	3	3	..
24⅝	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	600	13	12	12	12½
3½	1⅝	..	KKelly-Springfield	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
29¾	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
15½	8½	..	Kelvinator Corp	1200	10	9¾	9¾	10
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	10	48	48	48	46
31½	14⅝	1	Kennecott Cop	8800	18⅝	17⅞	17¾	18½
20½	11	..	Kinney & Co	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
29	25	1.60	Kresge	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
55	42	1	Kress Co	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
27¾	17⅞	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	15300	19¼	18⅛	18¾	20⅛
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	200	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	27½
			—L—					
8⅝	4½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
30	18	3	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	28	28	28	..
20⅞	11⅛	..	Libbey-Owens-F	200	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16¾
34⅝	19⅛	2c	Limo Loco Wks	100	24	24	24	24
63½	36⅛	3	Loew's Inc	200	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	43¼
6½	2⅝	..	Loft Inc	200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝
35⅝	25	1¾	Louisville G&EA	200	29¼	29	29¼	29
111	61¼	5	Louisville & N	200	82	74⅛	82	..
4½	2	..	Louisiana Oil R	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
19	8⅛	..	Ludium Steel	500	11	11	11	11⅛
			—M—					
36	23	2½	McCall Corp	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
51⅝	25	2	McCrory B	100	42	41⅞	42	..
26½	19⅞	1	McIntyre Porcu	200	21½	21½	21½	21⅛
103½	71½	4¶	McKeesport Tin	1200	80¼	79	79¼	80⅝
10½	4¼	..	McLellan Stores	200	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7⅛
43⅞	21½	3	Mack Trucks	1200	32¼	29⅞	30	31
106¼	66¼	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co	700	80½	78⅛	78½	80⅛
61	50½	7	Man Elv gtd	70	52½	52	52	..
39	30	..	Man Elv mg	200	32½	32	32	32⅛
24¼	18¼	1.20	Marine Mid	200	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
32⅝	23½	2½	Marshall Field	200	26¼	26	26⅛	26
31½	17⅞	2	Mahieson Alkali	200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22
39	28	2½	May Dept Stores	3500	35¾	34¼	34⅞	35⅝
24⅝	14¾	3	Maytag pf ww	200	16	16	16	..
71½	61	6	Maytag 1pf	100	61	61	61	..
34	22¼	2	Melville Shoe	100	25½	25½	25½	26½
20¾	10⅝	..	Mex Seaboard	1400	14½	13⅝	14	14¼
10⅝	4½	..	Miami Cop	100	6	6	6	6¼
16¾	5¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	100	9	9	9	8¾
31½	13⅝	3	Midland Steel	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
26¾	9⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅝
85	39¾	7	Mo K&T pf	300	55½	55¼	55½	58
42¾	14	..	Mo Pacific	300	24	23⅞	23⅞	24½
107	50	6	Mo Pacific pf	200	68¼	67	67	69
21⅝	10⅞	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
26½	18½	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	23⅝	23½	23½	23½
29¼	15⅜	..	Montgom Ward	9700	19⅛	18½	19	19
85⅛	81	3.87½	Morris & Essex	20	83½	83½	83½	..
4⅛	1⅝	..	Moto Met Gauge	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
36⅞	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	200	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	24
72½	36	1	Mullins pf	20	55	55	55	..
18¾	6⅛	..	Murray Body	200	8	7⅝	8	7¾
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	3500	28¼	27¼	27¼	28⅛
10¾	4⅞	..	Nat Acme	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
10	3½	..	Nat Bellas Hess	300	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
83¾	57½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	300	60	59¼	60	60
153⅛	146	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	151½	151½	151½	..
39¾	18⅝	..	Nat Cash Reg	600	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	25
50⅝	26⅝	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4200	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	34
60	29	4	Nat Dept S pf	10	35	35	35	..
36⅝	19¾	2	Nat Distillers	200	27	26⅝	26⅝	27½
27⅞	18	..	Nat Enam & St	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
132	85	5	Nat Lead	100	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	112
143	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	141	141	141	141
120	116⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B	60	119	119	119	119
44¼	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	400	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
24⅞	13	1	Nat Tea	100	15	15	15	15
14⅜	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	300	16	15⅝	15⅝	..
24	7	..	Newton Steel	100	10	10	10	10⅛
132¼	71⅛	6	NY Central	300	87	86⅛	86⅞	86⅞
12⅛	5	..	NY Investors	100	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅝
94⅞	63	6	NY NH & H	100	72	72	72	73
119⅝	104⅛	7	NY NH & H	500	113¾	113	113	113⅝
13⅞	5⅞	..	NY Ont & W	400	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	..
107⅞	100	6	NY Steam 6%	100	105½	105½	105½	..
29⅛	15⅛	..	Noranda M	1200	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
93	89⅛	4	Norfolk & W pf	110	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	..
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	1300	68	67	68	67½
57	53	3	North Amer pf	200	55½	55½	55½	55½
106⅛	102	6	No Am Edison pf	100	105½	105½	105½	105½
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	200	36½	36¼	36¼	37¼
			—O—					
19⅛	7	..	Ohio Oil	200	10	10	10	10
5⅝	2	..	Oliver Farm Eq	400	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
58⅛	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator	200	39	37¾	37¾	38¾
			—P—					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	46¼	45¾	45⅞	46⅝
69⅛	48½	3	Pacific Lighting	100	52	51¾	51¾	53
131¾	112	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	127½	127½	127½	126
131¼	124	6	Pacific T&T pf	20	133	133	133	..
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	3000	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	3800	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	25
4⅞	2¼	..	Parmalee Trans	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8⅝	3	..	Pathe Exch A	1400	7	6⅛	6¼	7⅛
15½	6	..	Patino Mines	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4⅝	2⅝	..	Peerless Motor	600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
39⅝	28⅞	2.40	Penney (JC)	300	32⅛	32	32⅛	33
64	42⅛	3	Pennsylvania RR	1300	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	46¼
250	183⅛	8	Peoples GasLt&C	100	196	196	196	197
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
25⅞	11	1	Phelps Dodge	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞
12¼	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	4500	7⅛	7	7	7¼
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1½	½	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	400	28½	28¼	28½	..
15⅛	9¾	.70¶	Pitts Screw & Bolt	100	9½	9½	9½	..
99⅞	74½	7	Pitts United pf	10	79	79	79	79
13¾	6	..	Poor & Co B	100	8	8	8	9
28½	14⅝	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
7⅛	2¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
47⅝	26	7	Pressed Stl C pf	100	30	30	30	..
71¼	56	2.40	Procter & Gam	400	64½	63¾	64½	64
96½	72	3.40	Public Service	1300	80⅛	78⅝	78⅝	79⅞
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	700	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝
118⅛	109⅝	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	..
105½	103⅝	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	400	105⅛	104¾	104¾	105
58½	28	4	Pullman	500	38	37½	37½	38
2	½	..	Punta Alegre Sug	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	200	7¼	7	7	7⅛
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	10	83	83	83	..
55¼	34¼	3	Purity Bakeries	500	29⅝	29	29½	29½
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	19600	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
24½	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	2800	14¼	13⅝	14	14¼
29½	17½	2.60	Raybestos Man	100	20½	20½	20½	..
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	1700	7⅝	7	7	7½
19⅜	5⅞	..	Remington Rand	400	9	8⅝	8⅝	9¼
10⅛	6	.40	Reo Motors	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
25⅜	10	..	Republic I & S	800	14¼	13¾	13¾	14¼
54	27	..	Repub I&S pf	200	31	31	31	..
22⅜	11	2	Reynolds Metal	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
6⅜	1	..	Richfield Oil	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
26	15¾	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
42⅝	24⅞	1.87	Royal Dtuch	400	22⅛	28	28	29
			—S—					
65¼	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	300	53½	53	53⅛	53¼
30⅜	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	400	17¾	17	17	18
62¾	9	..	St L & SF	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
71	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	300	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
33½	7	..	StL Sou'western	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
20½	12⅛	2	Savage Arms	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
63¼	44⅞	2½§	Sears Roebuck	2500	54½	53⅝	53¾	54½
1¾	½	..	Seneca Cop	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	3100	8½	2¾	8	8⅝
21	10⅛	..	Sharp & Dohme	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
61½	53½	3.50	Sharp & D pf	100	57	57	57	..
29½	16¼	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	1200	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	20¾
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
78	25½	5.50	Shell Un Oil pf	400	48	47⅝	47⅝	51
9¾	2⅝	..	Shubert Theater	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
23¾	10⅛	..	Simmons	2400	16⅜	15¾	15¾	16⅛
15⅛	6¼	..	Sinclair	5200	10⅛	9½	9¾	10
54½	36	2	So Calif Edison	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
109½	63¼	6	Southern Pacific	700	81½	84	84¼	84¼
17½	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	1200	14	13⅝	14	13⅞
65⅞	27	4	Southern Ry	200	33½	33	33	33½
13⅝	6	1	Sparks Withing	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
17½	5¼	..	Spieg May Stern	700	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8
20½	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	2900	17¾	17½	17½	17⅞
88⅜	55⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1400	63¾	62½	62½	63
64⅞	56	4	Stand G & E pf	400	59⅞	59¼	59¼	60
4¼	1¾	..	Stand Investing	400	2⅛	1¾	1¾	..
51¾	31⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	400	36⅝	36	36	36⅝
52½	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	2400	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
5⅞	2½	..	Sterling Secur	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
9¾	5	1.20	Sterling pf	300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8½
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	300	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅝
54½	25½	3	Stone & Webster	700	31⅝	30½	30½	31¾
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	400	17½	17¼	17½	17½
104½	94	6	Sun Oil pf	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¼
40⅝	30	2½	Superheater	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
2⅛	1	..	Symington	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
6½	2	..	Symington A	100	3½	3½	3½	..
			—T—					
36¼	18	2	Tesxas Co	800	23¼	22	22¼	23
55¾	24⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	300	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
17⅝	7½	..	Texas & P Land	900	10	10	10	10
22	9¼	1.60	Thatcher Mfg	300	10⅝	10½	10½	..
9	4	..	Thermoid	200	4	4	4	4
23	18¾	2.40	The Fair	100	19	19	19	19
106½	100	7	The Fair pf	20	100	100	100	..
15¼	5½	..	Third Ave Ry	600	14	14	14	14⅞
27	16	1.10	Third Nat Inv	100	23	23	23	..
8⅜	3½	..	Thompson Star	100	4	4	4	..
9	4	.60	Tide Water Asso	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
68	38	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	45	45	45	..
12	5½	..	Timken-Detroit	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
59	32	3	Timken Roller	100	36	36	36	36
18	6⅝	.40	Transamerica	1300	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	7½
11¾	6½	..	Tri Continental	400	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅜
94¼	92¼	6	Tri Cont pf	700	92¼	92	92	92½
45⅝	28⅛	2.50	Trico Products	200	33	32⅞	33	33⅛
10	4	..	Truax Traer oCal	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
			—U—					
21¾	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	300	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
78¾	40	5	Underwd El Fish	100	52	52	52	52½
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	3400	51½	50½	51⅛	50½
26⅝	14	2‡	Union Oil Calif	200	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞
205⅛	137	10	Union Pacific	700	163½	160½	163½	162¼
25⅛	20	1.60	Union Tank Car	200	20⅝	20½	20½	..
38⅝	20⅞	..	United Air & Tr	3400	27⅛	26¼	26¾	26¾
123	113⅛	7	United Bisc pf	10	119½	119½	119½	..
28⅝	13	..	United Carbon	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
31⅛	16⅛	.75	United Corp	32900	22¼	21⅝	22	22⅛
52⅛	44⅝	3	United Corp pf	300	50½	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
12	3	..	United El Coal	400	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	..
67⅞	48⅛	4	United Fruit	500	59	58¼	58⅝	59
37½	25⅝	1.20	United Gas & Im	2700	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	29
105¾	98⅛	5	United G&I pf	100	105	105	105	..
12½	6	..	US & For Sec	100	7½	7½	7½	8
77⅞	24⅝	2	US Indus Alco	100	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
10⅝	3⅝	..	US Leather	900	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7½
37½	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	400	23¼	22	22	23⅝
20⅝	10⅛	..	US Rubber	400	14	14	14	14¼
36⅛	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	100	25	25	25	25
152⅜	83⅛	7	US Steel	48600	96¼	93⅝	94½	95½
150	136½	7	US Steel pf	300	141⅝	141⅛	141⅛	141½
31	19½	2	Utilities P&Lt A	2900	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23¾
			—V—					
2	⅝	..	Vadsco Sales	100	⅞	¾	⅞	..
76¾	23⅛	..	Vanadium	13600	32½	30½	31¼	31⅝
71¾	59¼	7	Va-C Chem 7%	100	62	62	62	..
71⅝	38⅛	4	Vulcan Detin	10	48¼	48¼	48¼	46¾
			—W—					
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf System	400	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	..
8⅝	3	..	Ward Baking B	200	4	4	4	4⅛
20⅝	4¾	..	Warner Bros A	2600	7½	6⅞	7	7⅛
46⅝	14½	2	Warren Bros	400	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21¼
33	22	2	Warren F & P	100	22	22	22	22½
1	1	..	Wells Fargo Exp	100	1	1	1	1
26¼	17⅞	2	Wesson Oil	100	20	20	20	..
103	92	6	W Penn El pf	8000	97	97	97	97
112	102½	7	W Penn El 7%	1000	106½	106½	106½	..
12⅝	4⅝	..	Westn Dairy P B	300	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
19⅝	9	..	Westn Maryland	300	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
14⅝	4	..	Westn Pacific	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
31⅝	10⅛	..	Westn Pac pf	200	15½	15⅜	15½	..
150⅝	98⅛	8	Westn Union	1000	115	113⅛	113⅛	118
38⅛	20	2	Westing Air Br	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
107⅝	54⅛	4	Westing Elec	3500	66½	65⅝	66	66⅛
119⅝	87⅛	4	Westing El pf	10	99⅝	97⅞	97⅞	98¼
40	18	2	Westvaco Chlor	300	23¼	23	23	23½
47⅝	36½	4	White Rock	200	39	38⅝	39	..
8	3⅝	..	Willys-Overland	500	4	4	4	4
10⅝	4⅛	..	Wilson & Co A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
31⅝	21	..	Wilson & C pf	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
72⅝	54⅝	2.40	Woolworth	9200	68	66⅝	66⅞	67
106⅞	37⅛	..	Worthgton Pump	2400	49⅝	47⅝	49	49¼
80⅝	66⅝	4	Wrigley	100	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
			—Y—					
15⅛	8⅝	..	Yellow Truck	300	8	7¾	8	8
29	14⅛	3	Young Sp & Wire	100	18¾	18⅝	18¾	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

UNITED FOUNDERS IN HALF YEAR SHOWS NET EIGHT CENTS A SHARE

United Founders Corporation and subsidiaries (exclusive of United States Electric Power Corporation) report for the six months ended May 31, 1931, consolidated net earnings of $741,061, equivalent to 8 cents a share, on 8,930,458 common shares and scrip, the average number outstanding during the period. Interest of United Founders in undistributed earnings of United States Electric Power and Public Utility Holding Corporation of America amounted to approximately 20 cents a share on an annual basis on United Founders common outstanding May 31, last, or at the rate of 10 cents a share semi-annually.

The consolidated asset value per share, after eliminating all deferred charges, based on the market value of portfolio on May 31, was $5.80, computed on 9,023,994 common shares and scrip outstanding on that date. The June 30, 1931, consolidated asset value was $7.21 a share. Holdings of U. S. Electric Power are treated in the foregoing calculations as an investment appraised at market values and not as a subsidiary. Taking the general portfolio at market May 31 and U. S. Electric Power holdings at Dec. 31, 1930, book value, gives an asset value of $10.04 a share.

Consolidated bank loans were reduced during the six months from $12,000,000 to $9,000,000, and since May 31 they have been further reduced to $3,500,000.

For the first six months of 1931 consolidated expenses were $810,884, or a proportionate reduction from 1930 of about 25 per cent. Further reductions which may be expected in subsequent periods indicate a total reduction from 1930 of about 40 per cent.

TWO BOSTON SAVINGS BANKS CUT INTEREST

Two mutual savings banks in Boston have reduced their July interest payments on deposits, the Provident Institution for Savings from a 4½ per cent annual basis to 4 per cent, and Hyde Park Savings Bank from a 5 per cent to a 4½ per cent basis. Both banks will credit interest as of July 15.

Only one other Boston savings bank, the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, pays 4 per cent, the rate of the majority of mutual institutions being 4½ per cent.

Hibernia Savings Bank has declared one regular semi-annual payment of 2¼ per cent, payable July 15. East Boston Savings Bank will pay 2½ per cent on July 16, thereby continuing unbroken its 11-year record at that rate.

HEDGING WIPES OUT EARLY RISE IN WHEAT

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—Persistent hedging sales against rural purchases of newly harvested grain more than wiped out wheat gains today. Elimination of short selling of late had left the market in a position to be easily influenced. Pit observers said professional speculators had practically ceased to operate on the short side of the market owing to the low prices prevailing.

Wheat closed unsettled to 1⅛ down; corn ⅝ off to ¼ up; oats unchanged to ¼ decline and provisions unchanged to a rise of 12c.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
July	.51⅜	.52	.50½	.50⅜	—1
Sept.	.52½	.53	.51½	.51¾	— ¼
Dec.	.56⅞	.57⅜	.55⅞	.56¼	— ¼
Corn					
July	.57⅜	.58	.56⅞	.57¼	+1¼
Sept.	.51¼	.51⅞	.50⅝	.50⅝	+ ¼
Dec.	.45⅛	.46	.44¾	.44⅞	— ¼
Oats					
July	.24¾	.24¾	.24⅝	.24¾	
Sept.	.25½	.26	.25⅝	.25½	
Dec.	.28½	.29⅛	.28¼	.28¼	
Lard					
July	7.82	7.82	7.75	7.75	
Sept.	7.80	7.87	7.75	7.75	
Oct.	7.55	7.65	7.62	7.62	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.56⅝	.55	.55⅝	.55⅞
October	.58¾	.57¼	.58	.57½
December	.59⅞	.58⅝	.59⅛	.58⅞

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.56⅜	.55	.55⅞	.55⅞
September	.45⅛	.44	.44⅛	.44½
December	.49½	.48½	.48⅝	.49

FIRST NATIONAL STORES SALES

Sales of First National Stores, Inc., for five weeks ended June 27 and for Dec. 27 to June 27, 1931, without consideration of change in number of stores during the year, compare:

	1931	1930	Dec.%
5 wks to June 27	$10,321,559	$10,650,048	3.0
Dec.27 to June27	53,727,871	55,643,367	3.4

Tonnage sales are up 15.2 per cent. The Massachusetts food index numbers continues to show lower prices on meat, eggs, butter, chees, lard, tea and coffee, which indicates a decrease in retail prices of approximately 18.3 per cent from 1930 figures.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CORP.

Lehigh Valley Coal Corporation reports for quarter ended June 30 net of $180,197 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation, depletion, minority interest, etc., equal to 71 cents a share on 226,23 shares of 6 per cent preferred, against $69,555 or 33 cents a share on 1,261,940 no-par shares of common in preceding quarter and net loss of $146,962 in June quarter previous year. For six months ended June 30 net was $730,136 after charges, equal to 32 cents a share on 1,202,-270 common shares, against net loss of $288,-414 in first half of 1930.

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORP.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation reports for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1931, net income after all charges, including depletion, depreciation, interest and taxes, of $1,295,472, equivalent to $5.17 a share on 250,601 $6 preference shares, latest payment on which was at the annual rate of $3 a share. In the preceding year net income was $4,374,317, or $1.44 a share on 1,989,980 common shares, after preference stock dividends.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; markets await German development.

Bonds: Heavy; foreigns soft.

Curb: Heavy; trading dull.

Foreign exchange: Irregular; French franc firm; sterling sags.

Cotton: Steady; trade buying.

Sugar: Firmer; higher spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady; continued heavy receipts.

Corn: Irregular; steady cash markets.

Cattle: Quiet.

Hogs: Steady.

HEAVY TRADING IN PACKER HIDE MARKET AT STRONG PRICES

Excitement prevailed in the packer hide market last week, with tanners buying more freely than at any time since the first of the year. Sales by regular packers exceeded 100,000 pieces while it is estimated that outside interests disposed of about 100,-000 more. Prices were strong, no hides selling under 10 cents.

Mixed prices continued in the kip and calfskin market. June calfskins were offered at 17c to 18c, with buyers offering 16c. Packer kip was slow of sale at 15c down to 12c. City kip was sluggish at 13½c.

Packer hide sales at Chicago in the week ended July 11 compare:

	CurPrice cents	YrAgo cents
2000 June-July native steers	12	14
1000 June-July St. Paul nat strs.	12½	14
2000 June-July exlight nat steers.	11½	12½
6000 June-July exlight nat steers.	12	13½
2000 June heavy Texas steers	11	14
1000 June-July heavy Texas strs.	11½	14
2000 June light Texas steers	10½	13
1000 June-July light Texas steers.	11	13
5000 June Colorado steers	10½	13½
6000 June-July Colorado steers	11	13½
2000 June-July Colorado steers	11½	13½
6000 March Colorado steers	10½	12½
3000 June buttbranded steers	11	14
3000 June-July buttbranded strs.	11½	14
3000 June-July butt branded strs	12	14
19000 June & lgt Tex strs, brd cws	10½	11½
14000 March Texas branded cows.	10½	10½
3000 May-June-July Tex brd cows	11	11½
1000 April light native cows	10½	11
12000 June-July light native cows.	12	11½
2000 July light native cows	12½	12
14000 June-July heavy native cows	11	12

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN RUBBER INDUSTRY

AKRON, Ohio, July 14 (AP)—An upward trend in the tire industry was seen today after the Seiberling Rubber Company had announced a net profit of $112,000 for June and the General Tire & Rubber Company declared a 75-cent quarterly dividend on the common stock.

Seiberling's net profit was made on sales of $1,039,000, it was learned from official sources. For March the net was $4700, in April $60,000 and in May $95,000.

W. F. O'Neil, president of General, said the "tire business is getting better steadily," adding that "a recent survey of our principal distributors leads us to look forward to better business in the last half of 1931."

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	8.97	9.01	8.92	8.92	8.95
October	9.32	9.37	9.22	9.22	9.27
December	9.56	9.61	9.45	9.46	9.50
January	9.68	9.70	9.57	9.58	9.59
March	9.86	9.88	9.73	9.73	9.79
May	10.01	10.04	9.90	9.93	9.96

Spots 9.10. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.90	8.97
October	9.32	9.3?	9.23	9.25	9.29
December	9.56	9.60	9.44	9.47	9.52
January	9.67	9.67	9.57	9.57	9.63
March	9.87	9.87	9.75	9.75	9.79
May	10.04	10.04	9.93	9.94	9.98

Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	9.10b	....	....	....	....
October	9.42	9.47	9.33	9.36	9.36
December	9.65	9.69	9.53	9.58	.62
January	9.75	9.75	9.68	9.68	72
March	9.95	9.95	9.85	9.85	.93
May	10.11	10.11	10.01	10.05	10.09

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	4.84	4.89	4.84	4.88	4.79
October	4.92	4.96	4.89	4.93	4.86
December	4.98	5.01	4.98	5.01	4.93
January	5.02	5.05	4.99	5.04	4.96
March	5.09	5.12	5.08	5.12	5.04
May	5.18	5.20	5.16	5.20	5.12

Spots 5.02, up 7 points. Tone at close firm. Sales, 4000; (American), 2000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
September	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10
October	72.00	72.10	72.00	72.10	72.10
November	71.50	72.00	71.50	72.10	71.60
December	71.50	71.80	71.50	71.80	71.60
January	71.50	71.80	71.50	71.80	71.60
February	71.50	71.80	71.50	71.80	71.60
March	71.50	71.80	71.50	71.80	71.60
April	71.50	71.80	71.50	71.80	71.60

Tone at close quiet.

SOO LINE BOND APPLICATION

WASHINGTON, July 15—Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad has asked the Commerce Commission authority to issue $12,500,000 first mortgage 5½ per cent series B in lieu of an equal amount of series A 6 per cent bonds now issued in the form of a temporary bond.

SIOUX CITY GAS & ELECTRIC

Sioux City Gas & Electric Co. reports for the 12 months ended June 30 profit of $1,326,-847 after taxes and charges, but before depreciation, compared with $1,378,287 in the preceding 12 months.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Consols for money today were 59½. De Beers was 3⅛. Rand mines 2¾. Bar siler was 13 1/16d. an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2@2 1/16 per cent; three months 2¼ per cent.

OTIS ELEVATOR PROFIT

Otis Elevator Co. reported for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $1,385,635, equal to 64 cents a common share, compared with $1,435,055, or 66 cents a share in the like quarter last year.

AMERICAN T. & T. EARNINGS DECLINE IN FIRST HALF-YEAR

American Telephone & Telegraph Co., in the second quarter of this year, earned for dividends $43,924,431, equal to $2.38 a share, as compared with dividend requirement of $2.25 a share. For the half year the company reports net income of $89,109,844, equal to $4.89 a share. In the second quarter of 1930 net was $41,179,874, equal to $2.76 a share, and for the half year to June 30, net was $81,796,813, or $5.72 a share.

Income account for the half year to June 30, 1931, compares with a year ago as follows:

Earnings:	*6 mos ending Jne 30, '31	6 mos ending Jne 30, '30
Dividends	$79,214,738	$72,254,344
Interest	13,993,661	13,403,109
Tel op revs	56,396,841	58,189,585
Miscel revs	771,030	757,578
Total	150,376,270	144,604,616
Exp incl taxes	45,315,952	45,878,099
Net earnings	105,060,318	98,726,517
Interest	15,950,474	16,929,704
Net income	89,109,844	81,796,813
Dividends	79,882,086	64,390,659
Balance	9,227,757	17,406,154
Net per share	4.89	5.72

*Subject to minor changes when final figures for June are available.

Mr. W. S. Gifford says to the stockholders:

"During the first six months of this year there was a net loss in the Bell System of about 100,000 telephones, or two-thirds of 1 per cent of those in service. The high standards of telephone service are being maintained and even advanced, and new economies have been introduced.

"The number of long distance calls handled was about 3 per cent less than for the same period in 1930, and total telephone revenues were about 1 per cent below last year's level.

"The company now has approximately 600,000 stockholders, an increase of $8,000 since the first of the year."

BARCLAY'S BANK HAS GAIN IN RESOURCES COMPARED WITH 1930

The report of Barclays Bank Limited, London (one of the big five Banks of England) as at the close of business on June 30, 1931, shows the strong position of this representative institution, as indicated by cable advices just received at its representative's office, 44 Beaver Street, New York.

Resources of the bank now stand at $1,901,166,875 against $1,895,177,828, while deposits at $1,712,251,913 show an increase of approximately $19,-000,000 as compared with June, 1930. Loans appear at the figure $868,678,-227, and show a decrease of slightly less than $2,000,000.

Dividends of the bank were recently declared for the half year ended June, 1931, at 10 per cent on the A and 14 per cent on the B and C shares, being the same rates as paid formerly.

Figures have been converted at the rate of $5 a pound sterling.

DIVIDENDS

Sierra Pacific Electric Co. declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

MacMarr Stores, Inc., declared a dividend of 16 2-3 cents a share on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

New River Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 18.

Jewel Tea Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents, placing the stock on a $1.20 annual basis compared with $2 previously, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 23. Directors also declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 19.

The final dividend of 7 per cent for 1930, declared in May by Royal Dutch Company, is equal to $0.9385 on each New York share. The dividend is payable at the Chase National Bank Aug. 4 to stock of record July 22.

STOCK VALUES DECREASE

The market value of 50 representative stocks on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of the week ended July 11, 1931, was $16,588,348,906, a decrease of $1,104,-851,886, or approximately 6.24 per cent under the value of $17,693,200,792 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the exchange. This compared with $23,905,720,313, the value of the shares at the close of the corresponding week in 1930.

CONSOLIDATED LAUNDRIES NET

Consolidated Laundries Corporation reports forthe 24 weeks ended June 30, net of $367,342 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent after dividends on the $7.50 preferred to 86 cents a share on 404,013 no-par shares of common. In the previous year it reported for the 24 weeks ended June 14, 1930, net of $386,655, equal to 90 cents a share on 401,386 common shares.

Improvement Seen In Several Industries

WHILE a good deal of the trade news continues drab, encouraging signs are evident here and there. The latest government crop report forecasts a bumper wheat harvest, while corn bids fair to be abundant. Wholesalers are doing somewhat better, and textile and shoe manufacturers report improvement over last year.

Sales of rubber tires and of certain makes of automobiles are shown by June statistics to exceed those of 1930. The movement to shut down thousands of oil wells in the middle West is considered a most constructive factor in relieving oversupply and furnishing a lever with which to stabilize oil and gasoline prices.

LONDON MARKET IS DEVELOPING IMPROVED TONE

LONDON, July 14—Prices on the London Stock Exchange developed a better tone around noon on more favorable German news. Trading was dull, traders aparently waiting for clarification of the international difficulties.

German 7 per cent bonds sold at 90, a loss of one point, while the 5½s broke to 59, a new low since their public offering a year ago. Hungarian issues also were weak. Hungary 7½s sold off to 92½, a loss of several points.

Losses in domestic issues were relatively small in quiet trading. British funds were quiet and steady, and transatlantic favorites were improved in line with the better tone in the New York market Monday.

AMSTERDAM, July 14—The Stock Exchange closed firm, prices rallying sharply from an early decline. The stock exchange committee prohibited quotations on German seourities with the exception of the Dawes and Young Plan loans.

BERLIN, July 14—Directors of the Boerse announced in view of the emergency closing of German banks, the Boerse would remain closed through Wednesday. Originally it was closed only for Monday and Tuesday.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 14	July 13
60	Allied Kid	65	65	65	..
239	Am T&T	176⅝	175	175⅝	175⅛
100	Amoskeag	8	8	8	8
1535	Andes Pet	.25	.20	.22	.17
50	Ariz Com	.90	.90	.90	.90
360	Big Sanf	26¼	24⅜	26¼	..
110	Bos El	92½	92	92	92½
58	Bos El	92½	92	92	92⅛
57	Bos El 2 pf	103⅛	103	103	103⅛
45	Brown	27	27	27	..
50	Det Air	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
70	East SS	21	21	21	..
100	E Bos Land	2½	2½	2½	..
20	E G&Fuel	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅛
100	E Mass pf	8	8	8	..
55	Edison Elec	247	246	246	245
75	Em Asso	15½	15¼	15¼	..
50	First Nat S	54	54	54	53⅝
9	Galv H pf	2	2	2	..
65	Gen Capital	31¼	30	30	31
100	Hygrade	27½	27½	27½	..
10	Jenk Tel	3½	3½	3½	..
50	Loew's Thea	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
100	Mass Util	4	4	4	4
110	Nash	28¼	27	27	29
100	Nat Leather	.75	.75	.75	..
20	Nat Ser	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
96	NE Tel	133¼	132½	132½	133
500	No Butte	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
245	Quincy Min	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾
130	St Mary Ld	5½	5⅛	5⅛	..
514	Shawmut	14	14	14	14
30	Stone Web	31	31	31	31⅛
100	Swift Inter	34⅛	34¼	34¼	..
55	Swift & Co	26	26	26	26
20	Un Twist D	19	18	18	..
510	Uni Found	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
465	Uni Shoe	54½	53½	53½	55
10	Uni Shoe pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
50	Uni Gas	6	6	6	6⅜
20	Util Hyd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
190	War Bros	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝
	BONDS				
$11000	Amoskeag 6s	75	75	75	75
1000	Can Inter Pa 6s	66	66	66	..
5000	Mas Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	..

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway declared a semi-annual dividend of $1.50, payable Aug. 3 to stock of record July 25, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis compared with $5 previously.

Filling in the Valley

THE achievement of the electric and gas industries in maintaining wages, employment and construction during the past year, has helped to maintain the confidence of investors, and to lessen the acuteness of economic conditions.

While these industries as a whole showed slight losses in output, the Associated Gas and Electric System reported 1.4% increase in electric output, and 1.7% in gas output in 1930.

Stability and growth of the Associated System was reflected in an increase of 30,345 Associated security-holders.

Telephone BOwling-Green 9-3957 or write for Folder G 74

General Utility Securities Incorporated

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EASIER TONE TO MARKET FOR COTTON CLOTH

Traders Await Government Report on Acreage Planted to Raw Material

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, July 14—Business in the cotton cloth market last week was restricted as buyers and sellers awaited the publication of the government report on the acreage planted to cotton as of July 1.

The government report disclosed a decrease in the area planted to cotton of slightly less than 10 per cent. Earlier a decrease of 13 per cent was indicated. Recent private estimates placed it at about 11 per cent. The report was construed in the cotton market as bearish, and caused quite a drop in prices of raw cotton. The principal effect it had in the cloth market was to move the second hand sellers to cut prices still further. Many small lots were sold at ¼c below the mill prices. Some mills yielded ⅛c, and the market held steady at that reduction.

In the fine and fancy goods division business was seasonally quiet. Mills are generally operating on or under a 60 per cent schedule.

In the print cloth division, the 38½-inch 60x48s, 6.25-yard, continues very scarce for prompt delivery, which commands a premium of ⅛c above the 4½c obtained for future delivery. The 64x60s, 5.35-yard, sold early at 5⅛c, and later at 5c in first hands. Second hands sold at 4⅞ to 4¾c. The 39-inch 68x72s, 4.75 yard, dropped from 5⅞ to 5¾ and 5⅝c, with second hands getting 5½c. The 72x76s, 4.25-yard, was very quiet, a few sales taking place at 6¼c. The 80x80s, 4.00-yard, brought 6¾c early and 6⅝ to 6½c late, and by second hands 6¼c.

Sheetings and Checks

Sheetings, 31-inch 48 squares, 5.00-yard, sold at 4 to 3⅞c. The 36-inch 40 by 36s, 6.50-yard, were firm at 3⅛c. The 48 squares, 5.00-yard brought from 4¼ to 4⅜c, and the 37-inch of the same construction dropped from 5c to 4⅞ to 5c. The 40-inch of that count, 2.85-yard, sold at 6 to 6¼c by the mills, but second hands sold at 5⅞c. The 48 by 44s, 3.75-yard, dropped from 5⅛c to 5c.

Pajama checks were firm all week at 6¾c for the 88 squares, 4.00-yard, and at 5⅛c for the 64 by 60s, 5.75-yard. Moderate sales of Osnaburgs were made at generally firm prices, except the 36-inch, 7-ounce goods, which fell from 6⅝ @ ¾ to 6½ @ ¾c.

Drills were steady and firm on rather light business. The 37-inch 3.95-yard sold at 5½c to 5⅜ @ ½c, and the 2.00-yard goods at 8¾c. Carded broadcloths were easier. The 80 by 60s, 4.75-yard, dropped from 5⅝ @ ¾ to 5⅝ @ ½c. The 90 by 60s from 6¼ @ ⅜c to 6 @ 6⅛c. The 100 by 60s changed from 6½ @ ¾c to 6½ @ ⅝c.

Some special constructions of fine goods attracted some interest. A new make of all-acetate panne satin, 320x96s, sold at around 90c a yard with large orders at reduced prices. The second quality of this construction sold at 70c. Some sales were made of 225x64s, all-rayon goods of this description for deliveries starting in August at 51 and 52c.

All-rayon flat crepes in dobby weaves were sought and sales were made at 33½c. A sale of 40,000 yards of cuprammonium voiles was made at 17½c instead of 19c which was the last reported price. Better grades of all-rayon voiles brought from 18 to 18½c for the 60x54s. The acetate voiles brought from 27½ to 31½c for the 64x64s.

Rayon-Filled Crepes

Regular rayon-filled flat crepes, 76x56 with 150-denier, sold at 12¾ to 13c with 60-filament and at 12¼ to 12¾c with 32-to 40-filament. Rayon-warp and cotton-filled satins with 150-denier, 40-filament rayon and 20-24s combed cotton, 42-inch, 104x72s, sold at 25½ to 26c. The 180x72s sold at 41½c. Rayon-and-cotton serges, 36-inch, 72x48s, with 30s carded warp and 150-denier rayon filling, brought 10¾ to 11. The 80x56s of the same description brought 12¾ to 13c. The 44-inch, 64x56 rayon georgettes moved at 27½ to 28c.

All-cotton combed goods brought 7½c for early and up to 7¾c for later deliveries of the 34-inch, 72x100s, and 9 to 9¾c for the 38-inch of the same count, 6.25-yard. Sales of combed lawns were made at 7½c for the 40-inch, 72x68s, 9.50-yard, and at 11 to 11½c for the 84x80s, 11.00-yard. Seven-yard goods, 96x100s, brought 12 to 12½c.

Combed voiles, 40-inch, 60x56s, brought 7¼ to 7½c for the ordinary hard twist, and 9 to 9¼c for the extra hard twist. Sales of pongees were made at 7½c for the 72x100s, 7.00-yard goods, and at 9 to 9¾c for the same count, 6.25-yard. Combed sateens of southern makes brought 6¼c early and 6⅜c late for the 64x88s, 4.70-yard. Eastern makes of this same goods were firm at 6½c. Sateen twills brought 11 to 11¼c for the 64x112s, 3.65-yard, and 7⅞ to 8c for the 94x96s, 4.30-yard. Combed sateens, 88x140s, 5.10-yard, brought 14 to 15c and the 96x160s, 4.50-yard, 19c.

COTTON MILL ACTIVITY OFF

NEW YORK, July 14—Cotton mill activity in this country, as computed from domestic consumption of cotton, declined last month by about the normal seasonal amount, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Average daily consumption of cotton was approximately 18,800 bales, compared with 19,800 in the previous month, a decrease of about 5 per cent. This is almost exactly in line with the average decrease from May to June in the last 10 years.

GLOBE WERNICKE, INC., LOSS

CINCINNATI, July 14—Globe Wernicke, Inc., reports for the year ended May 31 net loss of $433,766 after interest and depreciation, compared with net profit of $344,689 in the previous year.

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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99	99
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	72	72
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	70	70
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	70⅛	70
Amer @ Foreign Pow 5s 2030	78	77¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	99¾	99⅛
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	83⅛	83
Amer Inter 5½s '49	86¼	85½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	70½	70¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	19¼	18½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105¼	104⅝
Amer T@T 4½s '39 cv	133⅝	133¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	138¼	138⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	108½	108⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110½	110¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104⅛	104⅛
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	60	60
Armour @ Co 4½s '39	80½	80
Armour @ Co of Del 5½s '43	71	70⅛
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100¼	100
Atch T&SF 4s '05	98	98
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	114⅛	114⅛
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	55	55
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	100½	100½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	56⅛	56
Balt @ Ohio 1st 4s '48	98⅜	98¼
Balt @ Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	98	97⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div	84⅞	84⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	100¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100⅞	100⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103½	103⅛
Balt @ Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107	107
Balt @ Ohio 5s series D 2000	100⅝	100⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108	108
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91	91
Beh Ind Loan 6s '46	98¾	98
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¾	103¾
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	70½	70½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	95½	95½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102⅛	102
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91	91
Bupff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106½	106½
Bway & S Ave con	9	9
Bush Term con 5s '55	85	84
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100	99¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅞	100⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101⅛	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102¾	102½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106¾	106⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106½	106
Can North deb 6½s '46	119¼	119¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	84	83⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¼	98
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¼	102¼
C RR @ B Co of Ga	95	94½
Cen Ill El @ Gas 5s '51	97⅜	97⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103¼	103
Certainteed 5½s '48	49¾	47½
Ches Corp 5s '47	98	97½
Ches & O 4½s B	101¾	101¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	69	69
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99½
Chicago B&Q 4½s '77	103¼	103¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	110⅛	110⅛
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	104⅛	104⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68	67
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾	95½	95½
Chicagon M StP&Pac adj 2000	23½	22⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	63	61⅞
Chicago & NW geu 4s '87	87⅜	87⅜
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	78	77½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	106½	106½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	90¼	90
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93½	92½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	80½	78½
Chicago TerHap & SE 5s '60	75¼	75¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	106⅜	106⅜
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105½	105⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	88¾	88
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	106	106
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98	98
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	104½	104¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	54	54
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	86¾	86¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	98⅝	98½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¼	99¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100¾	100¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98⅜	98⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	102⅛	102
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35½	35¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¾	107¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105½	105½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	63	61½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	73⅛	73⅛
Det Ed 4½s	103¾	103¾
Den & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96⅜	96⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	96	96
Den n & Rio G Wn 5s '55	60	60
Den & Rio G Wn frg 5s '78	72¼	72¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 wi	103⅜	103⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107⅛	107⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107¼	107⅛
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	102⅛	102
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	99½	99½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105½	105⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	35	35
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	75	75
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	75	75
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87⅛	87⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	79⅛	78
Erie RR gen 5s '75	79	77½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	93¾	93¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20	19¾
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98⅞	98¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94⅛	94⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	90	90
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	35	35
Goodrich '45	65	64
Goodyear 5s '57	91	90
Gotham '36	89	86
Grand T... Can 6s '36	108⅞	108⅞
Great N... 4½s '61	99¾	99¼
Great No... 4½s '77 E	95¾	95⅜
Great No...ern gen 5½s B '52	108	108
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¼	110⅛
Hoet & Co 6½s '34	52	52
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61½	61½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79	79
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅞	102⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	82⅛	82⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	79½	79
Ill Central 5s '52	98	98
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	88	87½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103½	103½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95¾	95¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94⅞	94⅞
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	82	82
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	94½	93¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	91⅛	90
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	72¼	71¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72½	71¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92¾	92
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	86¾	86¾
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	78¼	78¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	74½	73½
Int Paper 6s '55	54½	52⅝
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	66⅞	66⅞
Int Fys Cen Am 6s '41	68	67½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	79	79
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92¼	92
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	88⅜	87½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	9	9
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	81	81
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	93½	93½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97¼	97¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98⅛	97¾
Kings Co El 4s '49	83	83
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102½	102½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102	101¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	42	41
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	87¼	87¼
Loews' Inc 6s '41	98½	98½
Long Island deb 5s '37	102	102
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	56	55
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107	107
L&N uni 4s '40	99¾	99¾
L&N 1st 5s gold	103⅜	103⅜
L&N rfg 5½s '2003	105¾	105¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95⅛	95⅛
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99½	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	103⅞	108¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	103¾
Min & StL rfg 4s '49	5½	5½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	79½	79
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	89⅞	89
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	109	109
Mo K&T 1st 4s '90	89⅝	89⅝
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	80¼	80
Mo K&T pl 5s A '62	98½	98½
Mo Pacific 4s '75	63¼	63
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	85¾	84½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	85½	85
Mo Pac 5s I '81	86	85
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	79	76¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	56	55⅛
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105	105
Morris & Co 4½s '39	70	70
Morris & Essex 3½s 20000	83¼	83¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101⅞
Na tRys of Mex 4½s '57 A	2½	2½
N J Pow 4½s	101⅞	101⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	92½
N O T & M 4s rcts '56	68	68
N O T & M 5s B '54	70	70
N O T & M 5½s '54	79	78
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84½	84¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94¼	94½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98¼	97⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104¾	104⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106	106
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99⅝	99⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	77	76
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	90½	90½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	96	94
NY Edison 5s' 44	106¼	106¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93½	93½
NY NH&H cv 6s' 48	115½	115½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	50½	50½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s' 92	59½	58⅝
NY Sus & W gen 5s' 40	52½	52½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¼	104⅞
NY Tel deb 6s' 49	110⅛	110⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅛	106
Niag Falls Pow 5s' 32	101½	101½
Niag Share 5½s' 50	95⅝	95⅜
North Am Co 5s '61	100⅛	100
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104	103¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106¼	106¼
Nor Pac 5s D	101	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67½	67⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94K	94½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110⅜	110¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104½	104½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106½
Old Ben Coal 6s' 44	27	25
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s' 43	106⅞	106¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95½	95½
Otis Steel 6s' 41	84½	84½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s' 42	105	105
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s' 37	106¼	106¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s' 50	81	81
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s' 53	53	52
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102¾	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s' 47	91	90
Parmelee Trans 6s' 44	26	25
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	93½	93½
Penn P & L 4½s	98	97¾
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100¼	100¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	99¼	99¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	105⅛	105⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	96½	96¼
Penn Railroad 5s' 64	104⅝	104⅛
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110⅜	110
Pere Marquette 5s' 56	96	95½
Phil Ry 4s	23	23
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	63½	63
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102⅜	102½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¼	98¼
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	88	88
Portland Gen Elec 4½s' 60	8¼	87⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s' 53	66	65⅝
Pressed Steel Car 5s' 33	83½	83½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98⅝	98
Pure Oil 5½s '40	85	84⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	94⅛	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	85½	84¾
evere Cop & Br 6s '48	88	88
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	95⅝	95⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	91½	90
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99	99
St Louis IH&S 4s R&G div '33	97	97
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	54	54
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	69¼	67½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	59⅝	57½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	80⅝	80⅝
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	74¼	74¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	65	65
St P Union Depot rfg 5s '72	111¾	111¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108⅛	108⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94½	94½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	34	34
Seabd AL con 6s '45	15	14½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	8⅝	8⅝
Seabd & oan 5s '31	92	92
Seabd & Al 6s ct	14	14
Shell Pipe 5s '52	89½	89
Shell Union 5s '47	77⅛	77¼
Shell Union 5s ww '49	79½	78½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102¼	102
S-mith A O 6½s '33	103	103
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97¾	97¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅜	103⅜
Southern & No Ala RR 5s '63	109¾	109¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97¼	97
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	95¾	95½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95½	95½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	92½	92
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	95½	95¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100½	100½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	84	84
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106⅛	106⅛
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	105½	105⅜
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	109½	109½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅛	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	96	94¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	57⅛	56½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	48	45⅝
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	101	101
Union El L&P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101⅝	101¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	69	69
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99¾	99½
Utah Pow @ Lt 5s '44	103⅜	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	69⅞	68¾
Util Pow t& Lt 5½s '47	75½	75
Vanadium 5s	84⅞	84⅞
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	35	35
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	83	83
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	64	64
Wabash RR 4½s '78	65	65
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102¼	102¼
Wabash RR 5½s '75	78	78
Wabash RR 5s B '80	67⅞	67⅞
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	106	106
Warnere Bros Pict 6s '39	41½	40½
Western Electric 5s '44	106½	106½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	104½	104½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	101¾	101½
Western Union 5s '51	102⅝	102½
Western Union 6½s '36	109¼	109
Western Union 5s '60	102¼	102¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¾	102⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	96¼	96¼
Winchester R Arms 76s '41	52	52
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	55	55
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	58½	58¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	100	100
Youngstown Shee 5s B '78 B	100	99½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul15	Last Jul14
3½s '47	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.20
1st 4¼s '47	103.11	103.11	103.11	103.12
1st 4¼s reg	104.27	104.27	104.37	
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.20	104.29	104.29
4th 4¼s reg	104.26	104.26	104.26	
US 3¾s '43 J	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.25
US 3¾s '47	102.29	102.27	102.27	102.30
US 3⅜s '56	106.22	106.22	106.22	
US 3⅜s '43	101.14	101.11	101.11	101.14
US 4¼s '52	113.15	113.14	113.15	113.14

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi PP 5s '53	55	54¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	46	46
Antioquia 7s A '45	60	56
Antioquia 7s B '45	60	56
Antioquia 7s C '45	60	58
Antioquia 7s D '45	58	57
Antwerp 5s '58	100	96½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	80	80
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	77½	77½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	83	83
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	84	83
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	82½	82½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	83¾	82½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	84⅛	82¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	84½	82½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	84¼	84
Australia 4½s '56	63	61⅞
Australia 5s '55	69	67½
Australia 5s '57	69	69
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	80	80
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	107	105½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89¼	89¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96¼	96⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	66	65¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅝	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108½	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅝	114¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅝	108¼
Bergen (City) 6s '49	99	98
Berlin (City) 6s '58	50¼	50
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	54½	54
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	70½	63
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	61	55
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	58	55¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	56½	50½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	23½	23¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	30	30
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅝	105¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	53	52¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	53½	52¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	71	71
Bremen 7s '35	85½	85
Budapest (City) 6s' 62	65	62¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	63½	63½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103	103
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¾	95⅝
Canada (Dom) 4s '52	107¼	107¼
Chile (Bank) 6s' 61	48	45½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	55	53
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	57½	57½
Chile (Bank) 6s' 62	48	48
Chile (Rep) 6s' 60	50¼	49¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	50	50
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	50	50
Chilean Loan 7s '60	52½	47
Colombia Agr Bk 6s' 47	56½	52
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Jan	62¾	61½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	64¼	61½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95⅛	95
Copenhagen (City) 5s' 52	100	99⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	55	55
Cuba (Rep) 5s (14) '49	96⅞	96½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94⅝	94¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	67¼	67¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s' 59	56	55
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	108⅛	108⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	98⅝	97½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	89¾	89¾
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	101⅛
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101¼	101
Fiat 7s '46 war	88	88
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	92½	92½
Finnish A 6½s '54	85	85
Finnish B 6½s '54	85	85
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102¾	102¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	55	55
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½	124¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½	124⅝
German 7s '49	91	88¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58	55
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	56	55
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	70	69
Germ Gen Elec 7½s '45	90½	89⅞
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	63½	61
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	90	90
Harpen 6s '40 ww	65	65
Helsingfors 6½s '60	86	86
Holland Am Line 6s '47	60	60
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	94½	94
Hungary Mun 7s '46	68¼	68¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	68½	68½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98⅛	98⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95½	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93¼	93
Italy (King) 7s '51	100⅛	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¾	99½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	98⅝	98⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107⅛	106⅝
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	79	79
Karstadt 6s '43	45½	45
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	92¼	91
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	80	80
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	85	85
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105¼
Medellin 6½s '54	53½	53½
Meridionale El 7s '57	98¾	98¾
Mex 4s small A '10	7	6½
Mex 6s small A	8½	7⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87⅞	87⅛
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	95½	95½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	65	65
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	78⅞	78⅞
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104⅞	104¾
New South Wales 5s '57	57⅝	57⅜
Nord Pys 6½s '50	107¼	107¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	101½	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103⅛	103
Norway (King) 6s '43	106	106
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅞	105⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99¼	99
Nuremberg 6s '52	102⅝	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99¼	99
Nuremberg 6s '52	59	59
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	84	84
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	95½	95⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100⅝	100⅝
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101¾	101½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	99¾	99¼
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	104	103¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¼	106¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103¼	103
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	36	30
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	21½	20
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	21¼	20
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	37	37
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	69¾	69½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	73½	73⅛
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	80	79½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	49	48¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103	103
Prussia 6s '52	61½	61½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	89½	89½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	71	67½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	64	63
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	70	69⅛
Rhinelbe 7s '46	70¼	70
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	41	40
Rio do Sul (State) 7s '66	45	45
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	67	66½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89¼	88¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s' 64	106	106
Royal Dutch 4s' 45 ww	92	91¾
Rumania 7s '59	75¼	75
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	42½	42½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	59	59
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	79⅞	79½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	60	60
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	58	58
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	69	67⅛
Saxon State 6½s '46	69½	69½
Saxon State 7s '45	77¾	67⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106⅞	106⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	77	77
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	87	87
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	91¼	91¼
Siemens 6½s' 51	87⅞	87⅞
Siemens 7s '35	90½	90¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	52½	51
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106¾	106¾
Sydney 5½s '55	56	56
Sweden (King) 5¼s '54	105	104¼
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105½	105⅛
Taiwan 5½s	94½	94¼
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	100	99⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s' 61	96½	96⅜
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	87¼	86¼
Trondhjem 5½s' 57	98⅛	98⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	108⅛	107⅞
U S S Copenhagen 6s' 37	100	100
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	55	53⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	62	58
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	59	58
Uruguay (Rep) 6s' 64	62	61
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	88¼	88¼
Warsaw 7s '58	55⅞	55
Westphalia El 6s '53	56½	50½
Yokohama (City) 6s' 61	101⅛	99

FURTHER GAIN REPORTED FOR LEATHER TRADE

Sharply Advanced Prices Stand Test—Activity on Increase

The sharp advances listed on sole and upper leathers during the last 10 days have been maintained. Sole leather sales have been booked two to three cents up from recent low levels. Staple upper leathers, particularly chrome tanned and retanned sides, are selling one to two cents a foot above June rates.

Oak sole leather tanners report that demand is especially active in the Boston market. The price situation appears strong.

Standard oak backs of tannery run are now listed at 37 to 35c. Shoe factory bends are quoted at 42 to 40c. Philadelphia sellers report interest increasing daily. Finders' bends, however, have not reflected the upturn in prices. So far only fractional differences are reported. The heavy X selection is moving in a small way at 63c. Scoured oak backs are quoted at 40c, buyers operating in a more liberal way. Texas oak bends of X grade are selling at 62c, with A's at 58c, B's at 54c and C's at 50c.

The immediate future appears more favorable to tanners than it has for many months back.

Oak Offal Demand Better

The Boston oak offal market reports increasing activity. Prices are firm. Bookings are quite up to normal, and car-lot orders frequent. Rough double shoulders featured the offal sales last week. Prices scored a smart advance. No. 1's were offered at 26c, No. 2's at 24 to 23c, and No. 3's at 21c. Steer bellies of standard make sold in car lots at 16c. The belting butt variety sold out at 16c, and slight premiums were bid for stock ready for immediate delivery.

Philadelphia and New York are feeling the stimulating effects of the upswing in raw stock prices. At the tanneries better prices were obtained than were reported by dealers. Shoulders brought 26c; prime makes of bellies, 16c; heads, untrimmed, 12c; trimmed, 11c.

Union tanned sole leather in the Boston market is in better demand than at any other time this year. Packer steer backs sold in volume lots at 32 to 30c last week. Later quotations were strong at 33c. Philadelphia dealers report more inquiry. A ton of packer steer backs suitable for turned shoes sold at 34c. Packer steer bends, No. 2 grade, are offered at 42c. Bends made from country hides are quoted at 31c. New York dealers say they are offering stock at top rates with no allowances on car lots.

Union Offal Storage

The demand for union offal is reported by Boston dealers as steadily gaining. Stocks of shoulders and bellies already have been reduced to a minimum. Prices have strengthened considerably. Shoulders are listed at 23 to 20c, and heads at 11c. Prime-make bellies of liberal trim are obtainable at 15 to 14c, though some dealers are now quoting 16 to 15c.

Trading in upper leathers is increasing in all the leading markets. This condition is especially noticeable in rotan and full-chrome tanned sides ranging from the medium to the lower selections. Several large deals have already been booked, with a number practically agreed upon. Odd lots are well sold up. The future has a bright aspect.

Calfskins in the Boston market are moving better, with prices somewhat firmer. Standard, full-chrome, plump-weight skins in the B selection are quoted at 40 to 38c, C's at 36 to 34c and D's at 30 to 28c. Choice grades of the aniline finish are listed from two cents to four cents higher than the pigment finished skins.

Interest in Side Upper

Side upper leather tanners report that buyers are showing marked interest in stock adaptable to men's street shoes and in heavy cheap sides suitable for work shoes. Tanners are holding prices firmly to the new list.

Tanners of split leather report the demand as spotty. Types of split suitable for cheap work shoes are moving in lots of sizable proportions. Prices for tans and black sides show little change.

Patent leather producers report a gradually increasing demand for the cheaper selections, and new business in the medium grades is showing a good gain over June bookings.

Glazed kid buyers are now ready to cover their fall needs. Activity in the kid market, therefore, is expected to be on the upgrade during the next two weeks. Prices generally remain steady. Tanners allied with the Boston market regard their fall business as well assured, the top selections alone requiring some exploiting.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Affiliated Prod	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Ala Power $6 pf	103	103	103
100 Alum Co Am	132½	131	132½
1 Am Brit & Cont	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Am Cit P&L A	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Am Cit P&L B	7¼	7¼	7¼
7 Am Com Pow A	13¼	12¾	13¼
9 Am Cyan B	7⅝	7⅛	7½
2 Am Equities	4¼	5	5
29 Am & Fgn Pw war	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
3 Am Gas & El	64¾	64¼	64¼
1 Am Light & Trac	38½	38½	38½
1 AmPotash & Chem	18	18	18
10 Am Sup Power	11¼	11	11
3 Am Ut&Gen B vtc	2	2	2
4 Anglo Chi C Nit	1	1	1
31 Appalach Gas	4⅞	4¾	4¾
6 Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1 Art Metals	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Asso G&E A	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 Autom Vot Mach	6	5½	6
17 Aut VM cv pr pt	12	11⅝	12
B			
†25 Babcock & Wil	93½	93½	93½
2 Bahia Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†25 Bigelow San Carpet	25	25	25
2 Blue Ridge cvt pf	32½	32½	32½
4 Braz Tr&Lt	19⅝	19½	19½
1 Bridgeport Mach	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Burco cv pf	40	40	40
C			
3 Can Marc Wireless	2½	2½	2½
5 Cent Pub Serv A	11¼	10¾	11
9 Cent States El	7⅝	7¼	7¼
1 Chain Str St	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
47 Cities Service	10⅞	10½	10½
1 Cities Serv pf	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Claude Neon Lts	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Colum Oil&G vtc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
60 Comwith&So war	1½	1½	1½
4 Commun Wat Sr	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
1 Cons Gas Util A	11	11	11
1 Cooper Bess pf A	8	8	8
2 Cord Corp	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Creole Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
7 Cresson Gold	½	½	½
D			
18 Dayton Airpl	1½	1	1½
1 Detroit Aircraft	1½	1½	1½
1 Dresser Mfg B	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Duquesne Gas	¾	¾	¾
2 Durant Mot	1½	1½	1½
E			
1 East States Pow B	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Eisler Elec	4¾	4½	4¾
134 El Bond & Sh	39¾	38¾	38⅞
5 El Bond & Sh pf	103¼	103	103¼
2 Europe El deb rts	2	2	2
F			
1 Fla P&L 7% pf	100	100	100
1 Foltis Fischer	2	2	2
1 Ford Mot Cana A	16¾	16¾	16¾
11 Ford Mot Ltd	12	11⅞	12
1 Founda Foreign A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
G			
1 Gen Alloys	4½	4½	4½
4 Gen Aviation Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	7	6⅞	7
1 Gold Seal Elec	¾	¾	¾
57 Goldman Sachs	5	4⅞	5
1 Graymur	24	24	24
1 Griffith D W A	½	½	½
1 Groc Str Prod vtc	2½	2½	2½
3 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	58	58	58
H			
1 Hamilton Gas vtc	3½	3½	3½
2 Hap Candy St A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Hygrade Food	4¾	4¾	4¾
I			
2 Insuranceshares rts	⅛	¼	¼
3 Intercon Petrol	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Internat Pet	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
1 Inter Super Pow	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Inter Util B	8¼	8¼	8¼
†350 Inter Util pf	93½	93	93½
1 Inters Eq cv pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
L			
1 Louis L & E	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
M			
1 Magdalena Syn	5-16	5-16	5-16
8 May Radio & Telev	17¼	17	17¼
2 Memphis Nat Gas	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
4 Mid West St Util	20	19½	19½
1 Mid West Util	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Mo Kans Pipe L	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
N			
6 Nat Investors	4⅞	4½	4⅞
1 Nat Service	1½	1½	1½
1 Nat Short T Sec A	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Nat Un Rad	2¼	2¼	2¼
†75 N Y Tel 6½% pf	116½	116½	116½
2 Niag Hud Pow	11	11	11
2 Nitrate Corp B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Nor & Sou Am A	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Nor European Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
P			
6 Pandem Oil	3-16	3-16	3-16
7 Pennroad Corp	6⅛	6	6⅛
†10 Plymouth Cordage Co	66	66	66
2 Plymouth Oil	10	10	10
1 Prod Roy	1	1	1
1 Pub Ut Hold war	⅝	⅝	⅝
5 Pub Ut Hold xw	3⅞	3½	3⅞
1 Pub Ut Hold pf	26	26	26
†10 Pure Oil pf	69¾	69¾	69¾
R			
6 Rainbo L Prod B	½	½	½
4 Republic as Corp	9⅞	9¾	9¾
1 Rike-Kumler	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
S			
2 S Regis Paper	12¾	12⅝	12¾
1 Segal Lock	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5 Sel Ind allot ctfs	51½	50½	51½
2 Select Ind pr pf	53	51½	51½
2 Shawinig W&P	39	39	39
3 Solar Ref	6⅝	6	6⅝
1 Southwest Gas Ut	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Stand Oil Ind	26¼	26½	26½
†50 St Oil of Ohio	43½	43½	43½
2 Stinnes (Hugo)	2	2	2
4 Strauss (Nathan)	7	6⅝	7
1 Struthers Wells-T Cp	5	5	5
T			
3 Teck Hugh Gold	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Texon Oil & Land	8	8	8
3 Transcont Air Tr	5½	5½	5½
7 Trans Lux D Pic A	5½	5½	5½
2 Tubize Chat B	5½	5½	5½
U			
2 Union Nat Gas Can	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
1 Unit El Serv rt	1-32	1-32	1-32
24 Unit Founders	5⅛	5	5⅛
20 United Gas	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
3 United Gas pf	84	82⅝	84
2 Un Lt&Pow cv pf	91	91	91
3 U S Int Sec pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
3 U S & Overseas	25	24½	25
2 United Verde Ext	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
9 Util Pow & Lt	9⅝	9	9
V			
4 Vacuum Oil	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
W			
2 Wenden Cop Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
34 Woolworth Ltd	11⅝	11½	11½
10 Wright Hargr	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS (SALES IN $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
5 Alumin Co 5s '52	105	105	105
1 Am C'wlth Pow 6s '40	74½	74½	74½
2 Am G&E 5s 2028	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Am P&L 6s 2016	105½	105¼	105½
3 Appalach Gas 6s '45	63½	63½	63½
2 Appal Gas 6s '45 B	51	49	49
1 Appal Pow 5s '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Asso Elec 4½s '53	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Asso G&E 5s '50	70½	70½	70½
1 Asso G&E 5½s '77	85½	85½	85½
5 Asso G&E 5s '68	70¼	70⅛	70¼
2 As G&E 4½s '49 C	63	62½	62½
5 Asso Rayon 5s '50	48	48	48
2 Asso Tel Ut 5½s'44 C	86½	86¼	86½
6 Asso Tel Util 6s '33	100⅜	100	100⅜
8 Asso T&E 5½s '55 A	88¾	88½	88¾
1 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 Birmingh Elec 4½s '68	96¼	96⅛	96¼
1 Birmingh Gas 5s '59	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Can N Ry Eq 7s '35 E	109	109	109
6 Can NatRyEq 4½s'56	101⅛	101	101
1 Cent Ariz L&P 5s '60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 Cent Il PS 5s '68 G	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Cent IllPS 4½s '67 F	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Cent P&L 5s '56	92¾	92¾	92¾
22 Cent Pub Serv 5½s '49	72⅞	72½	72½
20 Cen St P&L 5½s'53	69⅞	69	69⅞
12 Cities Ser 5s '50	64⅞	64½	64½
1 Cities Ser Gas 5½s'42	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1 Cleve El Illum 7s'41	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 Comwith Ed 4s F '81	94½	94½	94½
1 Comwith Ed 4½s'60 E	102	102	102
26 Cons Gas Balt 4s'81	98⅛	98	98⅛
2 Cons Gas Util 6½s'43A	65⅛	65	65
2 Cudahy P 5½s '37	98	98	98
3 CumberlndCP&L4½s'56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Denv&SaltLake6s'60	59½	59½	59½
6 Det Int Bridge 6½s'52	14	13	13
2 Duquesne Gas 6s'45	22	22	22
2 Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	103	103	103
10 Ed Elec Ill 4s '32	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
7 El P&L 5s 2030	85	85	85
12 Fed Wat 5½s '54	56	55⅞	56
1 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
3 Gatineau Pow 6s '41	87	87	87
12 Geo Pow 5s '67	102¾	102¼	102¼
8 Gillette 5s '40	92½	92½	92½
1 Hood Rub 5½s '36	55	55	55
10 Ill Pow & Lt 5½s '57	91	90½	90½
1 Ill Pow & Lt 6s '53 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Ill Pow & L 5½s'54 B	103	103	103
14 Indnpls P&L 5s '57 A	104⅝	104¼	104¼
2 Insull Ut Inv 6s'40 B	86	84½	84½
1 Interl Pow Sec 7s '57 E	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3 Interl Sec Am 5s' 47	70½	70¼	70¼
2 Inters Pow 6s '52	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
102 Inters Pow 5s '57	88½	85⅝	88
10 Invest Co 5s '47 A xw	84½	83¾	84½
2 Iowa P&L 4½s '58 A	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Jacksonville Gas 5s '42	85	85	85
3 Jer Cen P&L 5s'47 B	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Jersey CP&L 5½s'45A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Ky Util 5s '61 H	100⅛	100	100⅛
3 Larutan Gas 6½s '35	87	87	87
3 Louis P&L 5s '57	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛
1 Manitoba P5½s '51 A	83	83	83
9 Mass Gas 5s '55	101	100⅞	100⅞
1 Mid West Util 5s '33	97	97	97
2 Mid W Util 5s '35	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Mid Sts P6½'45 A	47	47	47
1 Miss Riv Pow 5s '51	104⅛	104K	104⅛
1 Mont LH&P 5s '51 A	104½	104½	104½
5 Natl El Pow 5s '78	68½	68	68
2 Nat P&Lt 6s 2026 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
3 Nat P Serv 5s '78	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2 Nebr Pow 6s A 2022	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 Nebr Pow 4½s '81	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 N E G&E 5s '50	88⅛	88	88⅛
3 N E Pow 5½s '54	89½	89½	89½
19 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Nor State Pow 5½s '40	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
8 Nor State Pow 4½s '61	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
7 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Ohio Pub Serv 5s '54 D	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Pac Gas&El 4½s '57 E	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
10 Pac G&E 4½s '55 F	101	101	101
3 Pac P&L 5s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Pac West Oil 6½s '43	60	60	60
21 Penna P&L 5s '53 D	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Penna El 6s '71F	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Penna Pw&Lt 5s '52 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Peop Lt@P 5s '79 ww	42½	40	40
40 Peop G L&Coke 4s B'81	95	94¾	94¾
10 Penna Wt&P 4½s '68B	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 Potomac Ed 4½s '61 F	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Power Crp NY 5½s '47	96	96	96
2 Procter & G 4½s '47	105⅛	104⅝	105⅛
1 Pub Ser N Ill 5s '66 C	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
20 Pub Ser N Ill 4½s '31F	98⅛	98	98
1 Pub Ser Okla 5s '57 D	100	100	100
3 Pug Sd P & L 5½s '49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Pug Sd P & L 5s '50 C	100¼	100 ¼	100¼
17 Pug Sd P & L 5½s'50D	94½	94½	94½
1 Reliance Mang 5s '54 A	88¼	88¼	88¼
4 Republic Gas 6s A '45	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
22 Safe H Wat Ser 4½'79	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
9 San Ant P Ser 5s'58 B	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Shawg W&P 5s'70 C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 So Cal Ed 5s'44	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 So Cal Ed 5s'51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Sou'west G&E 5s'57 A	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5 Staley Mfg 6s'42	80	80	80
3 Stand G&E 6s'35 conv	101½	101½	101½
6 Stand G@E 6s'66	99	98¾	98¾
2 Standard P & Lt 6s'57	96	96	96
3 Sun Oil 5½s'39	102	102	102
2 Swift & Co 5s'40	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Swift & Co 5s'44	103½	103½	103½
1 Tex City Gas 5s'48	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1 Tex El Serv 5s'60	100	100	100
1 Union Elec 5s'67 B	105	105	105
2 Union Gulf Corp 5s'50	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Un Lt&P 6s'75	93	93	93
2 Un Lt&P 5½s'59	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Un Lt&Ry 5s'32	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Un Lt & Ry 6s '52 A	107	107⅛	108
2 Un Rys Hav 7½s '36	45	45	45
2 US Rub 6s '33	92	92	92
1 US Rub 6½s '38	65½	65½	65½
1 US Rub 6½s '40	62½	62½	62½
4 Van Sweringen 6s '35	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
2 Virg Pub Ser 5s '50 B	90	90	90
2 West Tex Util 5s '57 A	86½	86½	86½
2 Wisc P&L 5s '58 F	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
6 Cauca Val 7s '48	51	45	45
6 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	92½	92	92
5 Danish Con 5½s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Danish Con 5s '53	99	99	99
3 Den Mtg Bk 5s '72 IX	100	100	100
51 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	66	65½	66
6 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	58	55½	58
1 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	55¾	55¾	55¾
35 Nip El Pw 6½s '53	91¼	91	91
1 Saar Basin Con 7s '35	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Saxon Pub Wks 5s '32	86	86	86
2 Unit Elec Serv 7s '56	81½	81½	81½

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. aPlus extra. bPlus 10% in stock. ePlus last year. fPayable in stock. gPartly extra. hPlus 5% in stock. kPaid so far this year. jPartly stock. rCash or stock.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1½@2	1½@2

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28c	27⅞c
Bar silver in London	13 1/16d	13 1/16d
Bar gold in London	84s11¼d	84s11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾
60 days	⅞@ ¾
90 days	⅞@ ¾
4 months	1 @ ⅞
5 months	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1¼@1⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	7
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	2½	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	3	Lisbon	7½
Kansas City	3	Copenhagen	3½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	7	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	7½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 9/16	$4.86 1/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¾	4.85¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅞	.0392⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397	.1398	.139
Italy—lira	.0523	.0522½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2200	.2075	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2673	.2679	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0251¾	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4031	.4030	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2673	.2679	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.0955	.0952	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678	.2682	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1940	.1941	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¼	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2512½	.2500	
Shanghai—tael	.3100	.3087½	*
India—rupee	.3616	.3610	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4940	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4897½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5631¼	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3039	.3077	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0710	.0730	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1208	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9632	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.5650	.5765	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99¾	1.00

*Par unsettled.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	42½	45½	Industrial	110	125
Am Union	30	38	Lafayette	23	26
Bk of U S un	¾	2¾	Lebanon		20
Bk Yorktown	45	65	Liberty	18½	20½
Bryant Pk	11	15	Manhattan	70½	73½
Chase	71	74	Merchants	85	95
Chat Phnx	62½	65½	Midtown	6	11
City	79¾	82¾	Peoples	200	250
Columbus	150	170	Penn Ex	45	55
Commercial	260	270	Public	47½	50½
Fifth Av	1900	2100	Queensboro		170
First, N Y	3500	3700	Straus		105
Flatbush		95	Textile	40	45
Grace	400	600	Trade Bk		130
Harriman	1485	1585	Yorkville	70	80

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	195	210	Irving	31½	33½
Banca C I	210	218	Kings Co	2450	2650
Banco di S	25	27	Law Tie & G	195	205
Bk Eur T	48	53	M'facturers	42¾	44¾
Bk N Y & T	510	530	Midwood	68	78
Bronx	28	33	Mut Tr W	375	400
Brooklyn	390	400	New York	143	145
Cen Hanover	216	221	Times Sq	5½	7½
County	34	35	Title Guar	129	134
Chemical	45	47	Unit States	2800	3000
Empire	46	49	West T & T	105	120
Fulton	300	350	Westchester	1000	1100
Guaranty	432	437			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill Bk	309	313	Nat Bk Rep	23¾	24¼
First Nat	440	444	Strauss Nat	150	160
Foreman	20	25			

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Centrl Tr Ill	156	160	Peoples Tr	280	290
Harris TR&S	435	440	Un Chi Bk n	115	120
Northern	453				

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Atlantic Nat	63	65	Second Nat	129	134
First Nat	73½	75¼	State Str Tr	300	
Merchants N	498	505	Webster&Atla	200	210
Na Shawmut	54½	56½			

OIL WELLS SHUTTING DOWN

HOUSTON, Texas, July 14—Hundreds of oil wells in the Wichita Falls fields are being shut down as unprofitable at present prices for crude. West Texas operators are getting together for concerted action in a shutdown until prices improve. Not a single completion was registered in the 65 Gulf coast fields the last week, and daily average production was 300 barrels under the allowable figure of the proration agreement.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the caliber indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
16 POSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Est. 1906. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent, no expense except express, liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUCCESSFUL sales executive desires connection in similar capacity; extensive experience in automotive field; 9 years domestic, 7 years foreign; age 39; A-1 credentials; available after 30 days. Write Box P-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Apts., fur. and unfur., refrigeration; near Symphony Hall; 1 to 9 large, cheery rooms; $30 up. W. E. COOPER or MR. HOBDEN, Ken. 1839.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished apartment in Pelham Hall, Coolidge Corner; available now at figure under actual rent. Tel. Beacon 2430, Apt. 511.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 147 Winthrop Road—Sunny 7-room apartment, bath, rear porch. Tel. Regent 8744.

EAST ELMHURST, L. I., 27-25 Butler St.—5 rooms, sun parlor, all improvements, garage, $75. PHILIP GRAF. Phone Pom. 6966.

FURNISHED SUITE—Two rooms and kitchenette, electric refrigeration; cozy and homelike; rent $15 weekly for July and August. Apply to W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Room 204, Boston. Kenmore 1839.

RIVERTON, N. J., Philadelphia Suburb—Apartment 5 rooms, large enclosed porch; $60 monthly; beautiful surroundings; overlooking Delaware; near church. 301 Bank Ave. Tel. 714.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two bachelors wish to share their 3-room apartment with gentleman; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 38, c/o Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1281 National Press Bldg.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ELEGANT 7-passenger limousine for rent by day, month, trip; reasonable; owner drives. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flat. 2-3209.

PARK AUTO RENTING CO.
172 EAST 73RD STREET, N. Y. CITY
Tel. BUtterfield 8-5370
PACKARDS . . hour, day, week, month.
Courteous liveried chauffeurs.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN
A happy vacation for boys 7-15, in the beautiful Lake Placid region; reduced rates for balance of season. Upper Jay, N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BLOCK ISLAND—Furnished 1-room cabin for light housekeeping; accommodates two; $30 month. B. C. ALVES, Block Island, R. I.

COUNTRY BOARD

CAN accommodate a few guests in a quiet, homelike and restful place; home cooking, fresh eggs, milk and vegetables. MRS. R. BAUM, R. F. D. 3, New Windsor, Newburgh, N. Y.

DODGE INN—A delightful, homelike place in the Shawangunk Mountains; good food well cooked, daintily served; comfortable beds; pine grove; fishing, bathing nearby lakes; bus from New York, Route 17; $18 to $21 per week, $7 for week-end; come, rest and study; 11th season. Box 1, MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y.

KNOWLTON, QUE., Brae Manor Inn, 70 miles from Montreal—An ideal place for study, rest and recreation; wooded grounds near lake, boat and golf clubs; large airy rooms; home cooking; moderate rates.

ON beautiful Lake Oscawana, in the Putnam Co. hills, THE GARDEN, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—an admirable place to spend your vacation; 30 guests; modern rooms; home cooking; water sports; weekly $20 and up; booklet.

PENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N. H., is a quiet farm home with comfortable rooms and good food; write for terms and photographs. MRS. C. V. WILLOUGHBY.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-6935

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 3601

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 6389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE OR RENT

PHILADELPHIA suburbs—Beautiful modern home, 11 rooms, 2-car garage, one acre; Rydal district; restricted; owner leaving city, will sell; rental $200 a month. Address J. M. THOMAS, 414 Pepper Road, Jenkintown.

GARAGE

THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL wanted in beauty shop; manicuring and finger wave expert required; references. JOSEPH BEAUTY SALON, 13 West 39th, New York City.

MAID WANTED—Small family, Christian Scientist preferred; $32 salary. Tel. Fieldstone 3-1527. MRS. FASS, 172 Hillside Ave., Floral Park, L. I.

STRONG, capable young woman as attendant-companion for lady needing care and to assist with light duties in home; some nursing experience essential; references required. Write in detail stating ability and experience to MRS. A. P. BAMMAN, 20 Montgomery Ave., Bayshore, L. I., N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT room with home privileges in private family; attention if desired; ladies only. Phone 5-3909. 32 Allendale Rd., Hartford, Conn.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

LOFTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 325 Gold St.—Modern loft to lease, 6000 square feet; light on four sides. Triangle 5-7785.

COPPER AVAILABLE AT 7¾ CENTS A POUND

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Copper is available in the domestic market at 7¾ cents a pound, delivered, and some sales have been made by a custom smelter at that figure, equalling the low made toward the end of June.

Producers continue to hold their metal at 8 cents, delivered, and some of the custom smelters also are asking 8 cents.

COTTON CLOTH TRADE BETTER

NEW YORK, July 14—New business booked during June in standard cotton cloths amounted to 350,902,000 yards, or 136.8 per cent of the month's production, the report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York show. The figures cover a period of five weeks. June production amounted to 260,163,000 yards. Shipments were 273,871,000 yards, or 105.3 per cent of production. Stocks on hand June 30 were 288,235,000 yards, a decrease of 4.5 per cent during the month, while unfilled orders increased 33 per cent to 330,575,300 yards.

Local Classified

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., E. Stone, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 5267, Ont. 7783-W.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Morelli violin, Gagliano copy, beautiful tone, perfect condition, used professionally; very reasonable. FRITZI KANE, 302 West 103rd, New York City. Academy 2-3510.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 23rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd (Room 1938)—Practitioner's beautiful front office facing Park; evenings, Saturday afternoons; reasonable. Ch. 4-3938.

PAYING GUESTS

COOL, comfortable home for study and rest; excellent table; rates moderate.
HARMONY HALL
MRS. LORENE MACFARLANE, Hostess
Harrisonburg, Va.

GREEN PASTURES HOTEL
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, STAMFORD, CONN.
A charming, homelike inn for rest and recreation; 6 acres beautiful grounds, waterfront, fishing, bathing, boating; best home table; unusually lovely rooms and atmosphere. Write MANAGER, Box 96, Stamford, Conn., or tel. Stamford 3-4749.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Quiet private home in delightful wooded location for peaceful week-ends or short visits. Ridgewood 6-0099.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Weekly or permanent; excellent table; loving service; superb scenery; restful, refined environment.

THE GLADE
A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
A restful, helpful seashore home for your week-ends, vacation, or season; excellent food; near ocean. Tel. 7916.

VICTORIA
Ocean End, 7th Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Moderate Rates. Private Baths.
Phone 1326. R. A. & M. W. Sutton.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 100 feet, all modern conveniences, large airy rooms, excellent home cooking, spring water, plenty fresh vegetables, milk and cream. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Me.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK
PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used
Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands, Small Uprights.
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39 St. New York City
(near 5th Ave.)

REAL ESTATE

DANBURY, CONN.—Summer camp, 2 acres; 4 mi. from Christian Science church; near lakes; cottage 20x20; 1-car garage; apple trees; good water supply; wired for electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $1500, terms. EDW. C. SPRAGUE, 90 Parsons Drive, Hempstead, N. Y.

NORWALK, CONN (1 Elliott St.), 65 minutes from Grand Central—Fine 6-room house (additional 2 rooms in attic), on large corner plot; garage; shade trees; large veranda; house equipped with oil burner; near bus; bathing, country and golf links immediate neighborhood; real bargain; (furnishings extra if wanted); reasonable cash payment, balance to suit. OWNER, Phone Norwalk 4071 or LExington 2-8083.

ONE-FAMILY, 6 and 7-room houses, modern reconditioned. St. Albans, Hollis, Queens Village. GEO. R. HORHORST Sr., licensed broker, 19516 119 Ave., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. Laurelton 8-7542-J.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LET us help you solve your financial problem. Representative women to sell our beautiful line of high grade, first quality hosiery at absolute wholesale prices and a good profit. $25 to $100 credit allowed immediately if you are acceptable. Simply furnish two character witnesses. LENOX HOSIERY CO., 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKSIDE INN on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.; direct route historic Montreal; modern improvements; home cooking; reasonable rates.

CAMPBELL'S TOURIST INN
New Richmond, Bay Chaleur, Quebec
On the Perron Boulevard
Private Bathing Beach

MONTREAL, CANADA, 215 Elm Ave.—Lady offers very delightful accommodation in refined home with every convenience, comfort and courtesy; within walking distance of churches, shopping center and theatres.

NEW YORK CITY, 533 West 112—Nicely furnished, light room, next bath, in quiet home with board, for lady. PEARSON, Cathedral 8-6478.

ROOMS TO LET

A SUMMER RESIDENCE
$10-$20 WEEKLY
New 550-room hotel, comfortable and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St. Homelike meals.
TRANSIENTS, $2 PER DAY UPWARD
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
PIERREPONT AND HICKS STS.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
MAIN 4-5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up
504 W 112th St. New York City Cathedral 8-9540

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Cool, pleasant rooms; block from church; garage; tourists welcomed. Comm. 9162. S. J. S.

NEW YORK CITY, 230 West 79th, Corner Broadway—Large, cool, comfortable room, bath; high, bright; good view; convenient. Apt. 122.

NEW YORK CITY, 86th (2345 Broadway), Apt. 75—Attractive double room, kitchenette, private bath; also single room; real home; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 2647 Broadway (100th St.)—Front room; reasonable; also smaller room $5.50. Tel. Riverside 9-4185. MITCHELL.

N. Y. C., 545 W. 111th St. (Apt. 5-B)—Large, light; river view; private bath; suitable couple-single. MRS. ELWOOD B. SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, 4529 Spruce Street—Rooms, hotel service, breakfast optional, private bath, running water, $1 a day up. Allegheny 3141.

PHILADELPHIA, 433 South 45th St.—Cool, airy, homelike rooms; convenient bus and trolley service. Phone Baring 3120.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WITH CAR—Wonderful opportunity for refined young salesmen in Boston and suburban residential sections to take orders direct from better homes for exclusive line of unusual California delicacies, preserved fruits, vegetables, sea foods, etc.; no delivering; we have the finest accounts in country and are purveyors to the "White House"; established trade to call on; year-round repeat business; instructor; strictly commission. See F. WITTE, Hotel Brunswick, Boston, evenings.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT, refined woman as attendant, companion; good sewer; part or full time; best references. Write Box P-20, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GENTLE-WOMAN, cultivated interests; any constructive work; available evenings; thorough musician; excellent accompanist. Write Box K-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST needed in Christian Science church in suburb of Philadelphia; a Christian Scientist preferred. For full particulars address Box J-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

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Ideal quiet and restful country location; Home cooking; good beds; shower and tub baths; $25 per week single, $30 double; accommodation for 8 people; transients accommodated.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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(Continued)

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SUNSET P. O.
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Vacation homes amidst the island beauties of Penobscot Bay. Informal but refined. *Quiet* and *Rest* in a natural environment unspoiled by exploitation. Golf, tennis, hiking; motorboat parties to points of interest. Rockland to Bar Harbor. The FIRS, $18 to $32 weekly; FELSTED, $25 to $35.
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FOR RENT, Milford, Conn., 30 Central Ave., Wildemere Beach—Charming bungalow, garage; country-seashore combined; 5 rooms, porch, yard; balance season or August; reasonable; open Saturday and Sunday or by appointment. Address FISHER, 3086 Bronx Park East, Bronx, New York.

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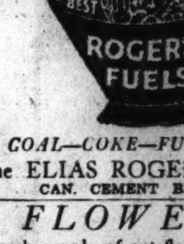

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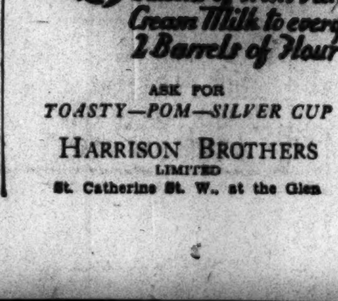

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BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cable: "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

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LONDON, RITZ COURT HOTEL
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Stay in Beautiful St. Giles
Central
Phone 4083 Garage Opposite

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SOUTHPORT—CLIFTON HOTEL
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SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; very central; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone 3883.

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA (Near Blackpool)—Regent Private Hotel and Boarding Establishment, North Drive; near sea, promenade and gardens; every comfort; moderate terms. Tariff: MRS. ELLISON.

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA, "Strathmore," 33, Clifton Drive South—Superior private apartments pleasantly situated; near to sea; pier and open-air swimming baths; highly recommended. MRS. B. HOLROYD.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON—Visitors from overseas wishing to see Shakespeare's beautiful country and experience comforts of a real English home and country life should stay at Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen (unlicensed); complete week, including tours and seats at theatre for Shakespearean performances from £6.12.6.

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FRANCE, Paris Vicinity—Excellent accommodation found in well-appointed house edge of St.-Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period; facilities, education, sports. MME. ANTOINE, 10 rue des Dames-Marie, Sevres Ville d'Avray (S.-&-O).

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Private Garden Excellent table
Home atmosphere Moderate Rates
Modern installation

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PARIS—Protestant family receives paying guests desirous improving French. Box E-60, The Christian Science Monitor, 3, Av. de l'Opéra.

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Close to Baths, Springs and Kurpark
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High-class pension
Every convenience. Near baths.

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Full South. Moderate Terms.
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EDINBURGH, Crescent Private Hotel, 6 Coates Crescent—Central; garage; bed & breakfast 8/6, board 12/6 per day. MRS. FORBES. Phone 22780.

EDINBURGH—CLARENDON HOTEL
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Central, moderate, hot & cold all rooms

FITZROY HOTEL
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First Class Tourist & Family Hotel. Moderate Tariff. Hot & Cold Water in all bedrooms. 2 minutes from Christian Science church. Telegrams "Fitzotel," Glasgow. Phone Douglas 332.

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M. DALL Phone 21390

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APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL, MRS. BANCROFT, 21 Lonsdale Road—Board or apartments; electric light throughout; 3 minutes from sea.

BLACKPOOL, MRS. A. LEE, 415, Warbreck Drive, Bispham Apartments—With or without board; near sea and cliffs.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Snails

DOUBTLESS you have often noticed that these strange little animals carry their houses upon their backs. The shape of their shells differs according to the species, some having long, tapering, spiral rolls, others squat round ones, or mere simple, fragile cases; but whatever the form, the house itself is always large enough to cover its tenant when it wishes to retire from notice.

When about to go for a stroll, the snail upheaves the shell that is attached to its body by a thin membrane. Its "foot" or flat-bottomed organ then moves along by means of a waving motion, ever emitting a mucus fluid that forms a plainly marked track.

At one end of the "foot" a head appears with two pairs of horns. At the tips of the longer and upper two, tiny bright eyes are placed so they can see in all directions. If you are at all familiar with snails you have seen them withdraw these "horns" by curiously turning them outside in. The long, narrow tongue is set with a great number of tiny sharp teeth which are useful when feeding upon vegetable material or insects which comprise the snail's chief articles of diet.

When winter comes snails hide beneath stones or other safe places, after fastening several leaves over the door of the shell. In North America they are not sufficiently numerous to become generally harmful; but in warm, damp countries where they abound in various forms, much damage may be done green gardener's crops.

In some parts of Europe snaileries are kept to fatten these little creatures for the market, as they are considered delicacies.

A Word a Day

Postulate

Pronounced *pos'-tu-late*, with *o* as in pot, *u* as in unite, *a* as in gate; observe, but avoid as far as possible, the tendency to palatalize the *tu* into *choo*.

A "postulate" is a statement the truth of which is so obvious that proof or argument is not required; the utterance of it demands our assent. For instance, the familiar postulate that parallel lines never meet demands our acceptance. (There is also the use in the sense of "a condition; an essential preliminary.")

The word was taken from the Latin *postulatum*, "a thing demanded"; hence, also, a thing granted.

Example: "In geometry a postulate may be indemonstrable but is accepted for practical purposes."

Notes and Queries

Distinct—One has not properly disposed of this word until the tip of the tongue has been forced down from the roof of the mouth with the *tuh* sound. Readers and public speakers are frequently obliged to give what appears to them to be excessive attention to final consonants if the proper sound is to be transmitted to the back of a hall. Does everyone hear your final consonant, for instance, when you say "mind"?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Telephone Dial Puzzle. 6279—MARY—was called by 5646—JOHN.

In Lighter Vein

Illusion

Did you ever hear what John Higinbotham told the young lady who announced that her little group of players was elevating the stage?

He said: "Lady, you are suffering from an optical illusion. You think you are elevating the stage, but you are really depressing the audience."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Just Mercy

An artist once visited Mme. Schumann-Heink and requested that he be allowed the privilege of painting a portrait of her. After she had made various excuses and had all but refused, he said, "Madame, I'll guarantee to do you justice."

With a smile she replied, "Sir, it is not justice, but mercy, I would seek at your hand."—*Labor.*

The Exchange

"So Robert married a social nobody, and just think, his ancestors came across in the Mayflower!"

"That's all right; her folks came across with half a million."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Quotation for Today

BUY what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries. — BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

[New York Evening Post]

New York

RECENTLY a party of four were going to northern New Jersey for the week-end. They were to meet at the down-town ferry station of the railroad. By some mischance one of the party, a woman, found herself at the midtown ferry station at the scheduled leaving time.

She explained her predicament to the ticket seller just as the last ferry for the train connection was due to leave the slip. By methods known only to railroad men, the ferry was "a few minutes late in leaving," while the ticket man phoned the down-town ferry station and had the rest of the party paged.

While rules and regulations forbade the party entering the ticket booth to telephone, the ticket men were able to arrange matters so that all met on the Jersey side in plenty of time to catch the train. The woman arrived escorted by the uptown ticket man, who was going off duty.

When the ticket man was thanked for his trouble he replied: "Just a part of the service we advertise, sir," and refused anything in the way of remuneration for his trouble.

The railroad was the Erie.

The Children's Corner

Tilly Brown Cow's Holiday

ONE summer morning, Daisy White Cow woke specially early to find Tilly Brown Cow racing through her breakfast.

"Tever's the matter?" she asked sleepily.

"I'm going for a day's holiday to the seaside—even a cow must have a change sometimes."

Daisy White Cow opened one eye in interest. "Are you taking a bucket and spade?" she asked.

"No—too heavy for my horns. Can't talk any more now."

So, after she had been milked, Tilly Brown Cow galloped gayly across the field, and, pushing the gate open,

The Gate Finally Allowed Tilly to Get Over.

started on her journey to the seaside.

She walked, and walked, and walked, and when she met any other animals she mooed a cheerful "Good Morning," and told them where she was going.

"Goodness, the world's much bigger than I thought!" she said, as she ate an early dinner—just about the time she usually had breakfast.

Soon after, she came to where four roads crossed, and one had a notice board, "Private Path."

"It says," Tilly Brown Cow decided, staring very hard, "'This Way to the Seaside.' And a lot of cows wouldn't have known that."

So she followed the road till she came to a low gate placed across it. "I wonder—yes, I think I can—anyway, I'll try!"

Tilly Brown Cow gave a little gallop and jump, to find that some gates have a horrid way of growing higher just when pleasant cows are leaping across them. But after several more efforts the gate finally allowed her to get over.

"Pity no one saw me do that," thought Tilly, mooing.

But all at once the moo slipped to nothing, for there, right in Tilly Brown Cow's path, was a large black and snorty thing.

"It's a steam roller," she whispered, "and maybe it's even crosser than it looks!"

She had nearly decided to turn back when suddenly the engine remarked, staring straight in front, "What a handsome animal!"

"Why, he means me!" Tilly Brown Cow was most surprised, and mooed, "Thank you, Sir. I suppose you can't tell me the way to the seaside, please?"

"Certainly. Twenty-fifth turn to the left, and then follow your nose."

Tilly Brown Cow waved her tail to him, and set off again. And, though she soon lost count of the turnings, presently she came to a sunshiny pond.

"The ocean at last!" she exclaimed. "Though I never imagined I should be able to see to the other side of it!"

Feeling very pleased with herself, she now ate a late dinner, and said, "I'll rest a bit, and then I'll swim across the sea."

All the afternoon Tilly Brown Cow stayed there, and the only thing she felt sorry about was that Daisy White Cow wasn't there, too.

After she had eaten an early tea, and then a late tea, Tilly said to herself, "Well, it must be nearly milking time. I'd better start back again."

She was scrambling to her feet when a little boy appeared on the bank near by. He was the farmer's son and had come to look for her.

Tilly Brown Cow was so delighted to see him, and moved toward him with such a sudden welcome, that in his surprise he tumbled backward into the pond, and sent her slipping in, too.

"Now I'll have to rescue him," she told herself. So instead of splashing about, she stood quite still so that the little boy was able to catch hold of her tail. Then she slowly climbed up the bank pulling the boy after her. It was the cleverest thing she had done all day, but Tilly Brown Cow didn't know that.

The boy patted her, and said, "Brave cow, my father will reward you for this!"

"Oh, that's quite all right," answered Tilly. "Any thinking cow would have done the same."

Then they took each other home to the farm, and when Tilly told Daisy about the rescue she was very interested.

"That's what human beings call 'intelligence,'" said she, "and for it the farmer will be sure to give you an extra buttercup at supper time."

The Adventures of Waddles

1. WHEN WOO AND FLUFF BOTH CLAIMED THIS TREE WAS THEIR ABODE, THEY SENT FOR ME.
2. SAID I, SOLUTION IS IN SIGHT. WOO SLEEPS BY DAY, FLUFF SLEEPS BY NIGHT.
3. YOUR HABITS DO NOT INTERFERE, SO BOTH SHOULD FIND A DWELLING HERE.
4. AND SO THEY DID. TO-DAY NO STRIFE JARS WOO OR FLUFF'S DOMESTIC LIFE.

Beacon Light Puzzle

An aerial beacon light, which will guide aviators for 500 miles around, was recently completed at Chicago. If you will add letters in the spaces so as to make common words, you will find, by reading downward, the name of this beacon light.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Norsemen Invoke the World Court

THE recent action of a party of Norwegian hunters in planting the flag of their country over a section of eastern Greenland, and the subsequent backing of the action by their Government, open up an old question. Norway's rôle in Greenland goes back to the first settlement in that country of Norsemen under Eric the Red. It became juridically a possession of the Kingdom of Norway in the thirteenth century, and remained a possession of that country through all the period of the union with Denmark.

By the Treaty of Kiel, however, under which Frederick VI of Denmark resigned his sovereignty over Norway in favor of the Swedish King, Greenland, Iceland and the Faroes were expressly excepted. The Norwegian contention has always been that this action was in conflict with an agreement of 1665 which provided for the integrity of Norway and her provinces. Norway never recognized the Treaty of Kiel.

In later negotiations connected with Norway's payment of a share of the common debt incurred during the union, the retention of the colonies by Denmark was used as an argument, and upon the conclusion of those negotiations the question of Denmark's claim to the Norwegian colonies was regarded as settled.

Not long ago public opinion in Norway became aroused once more by the Greenland question. An agreement then was made, to last for twenty years, which, broadly interpreted, gave to Norway hunting and fishing rights in sections where no Danish settlements existed. This agreement, however, seems to have been looked upon by Norway as a temporary concession and a partial acceptance by Denmark of Norway's claim, while Denmark considered that the agreement of 1924 was tantamount to Norwegian recognition of Denmark's sovereignty in Greenland.

The whole matter is, however, not so critical as might be believed at the first glance. For some time Norway has been agitating the reopening of the question, which Denmark steadfastly held as being settled, at least for the years covered by the 1924 agreement. The raising of the Norwegian flag, and the following action of the Norwegian Government, are, in actuality, a move to force the whole question back into negotiation. The immediate declaration by Denmark that her case should be carried before the Permanent Court for International Justice at The Hague is precisely what Norway has been attempting to obtain.

It is interesting to note that there have been no gestures of hostility, no threats, and no intimidating moves. On both sides there is confidence in the World Court, and an expressed readiness to abide by a decision of that body. In this the world once more is treated to an example of Scandinavia's modern method of handling a dispute. For the World Court it is another opportunity to prove that a vexing question which has remained open for centuries can be settled satisfactorily.

The Man From Skowhegan

THE story is told that when Mr. George Otis Smith, as head of the United States Geological Survey, in the days when Dr. Hubert Work was Secretary of the Interior, submitted to his superior a plan for oil production control, the document was circulated in due time through the various interested divisions and came back at length with a particularly copious marginalia from the Commerce Department. Mr. Work knew the handwriting of those notations well, but said nothing more to his Maine geologist than that he was lunching next day with the Secretary of Commerce, and that a postprandial discussion of petroleum and all related matters might be in order.

Mr. Smith punctually appeared, and when his own manuscript was produced engaged at once in a defense of his position where the first series of addenda ran thickest. With conviction, the Secretary of Commerce, an engineer himself, defended the notations. Mr. Work sat back and covertly smiled. The inquisitive eyes of Mr. Smith wandered in his direction and received a broad wink. With a shock he realized that these notes were not from the hands of an underling, but from Herbert Hoover himself. Having gone too far to go back, had he any desire to do so, Mr. Smith maintained his position stoutly, and contested each remaining point. Whatever the outcome of that ancient discussion, the fact is that when President Hoover was looking about for a man to rescue the Federal Power Commission from the extraordinary inertia and deadlock into which it had sunk, it was Mr. Smith whom he selected for the difficult job.

It was a very uncomfortable post, as Mr. Smith well realized. A bitter personal feud involving several subordinate experts had broken out and become mixed with politics, while a vital question of public versus private regulation of federal power sites was involved. In the six months before Mr. Smith came to the body, its three ex-officio members had held only three meetings. In the first six months of his chairmanship, just concluded, the reorganized commission has held more than 100 meetings. There can be no question that it has been rejuvenated. As to its eventual success, that is another matter. It will depend on the commission's policies, and the public, meanwhile, withholds judgment.

The first indication of its future course of action has recently been given in the announcement that a careful investigation will be made of the holding companies and interlocking directorates of the power firms licensed by the commission. The inquiry is in the hands of Dr. Walter M. W. Splawn, who last winter for a House committee capably investigated rail holding companies and recommended that they be brought under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A similar proposal for the control of power holding companies is perhaps hinted at by the present examination. Mr. Smith, before departing for his summer home in Skowhegan, Maine (a town not many miles from where he was reared), merely remarked with Yankee terseness that his commission was interested in "the economic structure" of the power problem.

Even so slight a comment is of interest. The policy of the commission in the past has been an almost frightened aloofness from all but technical matters in its care. All those great economic and governmental problems involved in the growing national use of electric power have been practically banned from discussion. It is a far step forward when even an approach is made to their investigation.

The fact is that the power issue has come to stay in politics until some system of satisfactory regulation has been worked out. There are those who see in the Power Commission the possible center for such regulation, just as the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates the railroads. Whatever the outcome, the present situation necessarily calls for facts on matters of economics and control, and such facts the commission, for practically the first time in its history, is now seriously assembling.

Keeping Junior Busy at Home

"WHAT can I do now, Mother?" Junior asks within a few hours after his vacation from school has begun. Another task is easy to find during the first few days, but Mother soon recognizes the difficulty of substituting home for classroom. Junior begins to emphasize the "now" after his "What can I do?" Little Brother increases his searches for objects such as he finds in Father's tool chest, which can be converted into toys; neighbors' children, likewise restless, pay unexpected calls.

Outdoor recreation, of course, makes the vacation pass more rapidly. If Junior goes to camp and Little Brother visits cousins on a farm, Mother can heed easily the psychologists' advice to keep the children busy. But the days which must be spent inside a small apartment tax her ingenuity. By planning the necessary indoor play, she can amuse and instruct the children while saving time for herself. Much of the planning is as simple as a shopping trip to the nearest bookstore or five-and-ten-cent store.

Colored chalks and giant wax crayons help to move Little Brother's kindergarten to the nursery; Junior, too, enjoys these, although he may prefer wooden coloring pencils and wet paints. And what a varied lot of tracing and designing the two can do! Illustrations of familiar stories and rhymes are copied in the ten-cent picture books, thus making it easier for Little Brother to visualize Mr. McGregor hoeing onions while Peter Rabbit looks on. In another book he learns about children of many lands; there they are, in native costume, with rows of children outlined below, waiting to be dressed in colors. Then the flags of each country must be painted. Still more drawings of bird friends, wild flowers, fruits and vegetables teach the young artist while keeping him occupied and happy.

Junior likes a book of animals to cut out and stand up; his little girl playmate brings in a similar book, except that hers contains dolls. He needs notebooks in which to paste clippings from the children's page, from the Sunday rotogravure pages and from his own magazine. Rubber bands —in colors—hold his important papers! He uses far more gummed labels and paper clips than necessary, but only an experienced office worker can economize in such things. A chain fence, made with strips of gummed paper in rainbow hues, encircles the best-liked toys. With other strips the children decorate buses, trucks, tractors and trains, all of which, despite their varying speeds, take part in the same parade. When the parade is over, the children turn to puzzle maps and games.

Assuming that the day has been well planned, instead of stopping her work to find something for the children to do, Mother takes time off as often as possible to watch them at play. As for Father, no wonder he delays dinner while inspecting the products of the little ones' busy day!

Lower Transatlantic Fares

OUT of the conference in Paris dealing with transatlantic passenger fares there is likely to emerge a cut in first class rates. British companies are reported to advocate a 30 per cent reduction. Other lines set 25 per cent as the limit. None of them appears to favor reductions in the second class and tourist third accommodations. The reason is simple. These two classes are attracting a fair amount of patronage. Only the first class shows a marked drop, and the opinion is held that a minimum rate of $200 or less would stimulate interest in this branch of travel.

There is little doubt that a lower first class rate would increase business. It would induce more of the well-to-do families to spend their vacations abroad, for the saving in two, three or four round-trip fares would amount to no small sum, in a time when depressed business means depressed income. Is not the cost an important factor in foreign travel? "Distance now is measured in time and cost of transportation, not miles," says Mr. Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway. The time many families can find. The cost is a big consideration. In moving toward a lower rate, therefore, the shipping lines are striking at the root of the difficulty, for no one will deny that the last word in luxury, so to speak, has been attained.

But why concentrate solely upon the first class? For there is an extensive business in the other two classes awaiting development. Every man or woman who has roots in England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Holland, France, or any other part of Europe, nurses a latent hope that some day he or she may be able to take the "trip across." In many cases the hope has become a longing. What stands in the way? The price of the passage, plus the accompanying expense. The chief item is reckoned to be the cost of the passage. Professional men and artisans particularly might find that a cut in the second class and tourist third placed the trip within their reach.

A proportionate reduction in these two classes, as well as the first, merits consideration. It might indeed prove the answer to the complaint, made not without reason, that the transatlantic route is heavily overtonnaged.

National Control for Canadian Radio

THE Supreme Court of Canada has decided that the control of Canadian radio transmission is vested with the Dominion Parliament. Several of the Canadian provinces had challenged the authority of the Dominion over the radio realm. They maintained that the provincial legislatures had the right to regulate the licensing of broadcasting stations, to impose taxes on receiving sets and generally to govern radio activities within provincial boundaries.

At the federation of the Canadian provinces in 1867 into one Dominion, the British North America Act defined the respective jurisdiction of legislatures and Federal Parliament. In recent years, the trend of modern invention has made it difficult to satisfy some of the provinces that the Dominion Constitution covered aviation and radio. After more or less upsetting the Dominion position with regard to the control of aviation, the Province of Quebec took the lead also in attacking the Dominion's claim to legislate exclusively for the regulation of radio transmission. Ontario and New Brunswick supported the Quebec contention, in part, before the Supreme Court. Other provinces were content to watch.

Dominion radio activities extend far beyond the field of broadcasting. Radio aids to navigation, the commercial transmission of messages, civil government service and meteorology cover a much wider field. The provincial authorities in Quebec seemed to be concerned mainly, however, with the question of radiocasting.

The Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir John Aird, in 1929 recommended a policy of national ownership, control and operation of broadcasting stations in Canada, with the elimination of private stations. The recommendations of the Aird commission provided for coöperation between the Dominion and the provinces in the entertainment and service to be broadcast, including private broadcasting of good-will programs. No legislative action has, so far, been taken on the recommendations.

The Supreme Court's decision on the question of constitutional authority may be appealed to the Privy Council in London; otherwise, the way should be clear for the Dominion Parliament to go ahead with the determination of Canada's national radio policy.

Daffodils, Bus Tickets and Poetry

WHY would Wordsworth have found a fit subject for poetry in a crowd of golden daffodils, but not in a crowd of equally golden bus tickets scattered on the grass on Hampstead Heath? This was the stimulating question asked by Sir James Jeans, the distinguished astronomer, in presenting the Hawthornden Prize in London recently.

One is not, as a matter of fact, altogether certain that Wordsworth would have scorned bus tickets as the subject of a poem. He was indeed the poet of nature and solitude, of "the sounding cataract," of mountain, lake, and stream, and things far from the busy hum of civilization. But he held the province of poetry to be limitless, embracing everything that could possibly enter into the lives of men. He believed that there was nothing, however apparently prosaic in itself, which might not be transmuted into beauty at the touch of the poet's hand, for "poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge."

But Sir James is right in supposing that most people would see little poetry in a scattering of bus tickets. They would argue that poetry deals only with such subjects as arouse æsthetic emotions, and are clustered about with associations of beauty. Here one might inquire how it is that a field of daffodils, or almost any natural scene, strikes the beholder as spontaneously beautiful.

A little reflection will supply somewhat surprising light on the question, though perhaps not a full answer. It is a sober fact that many today find beauty in nature less because nature is itself beautiful than because a great deal of exquisite poetry has been written about it. Today it seems almost inconceivable that the majesty and grandeur of mountains should not be appreciated. Yet there were Greeks who found no beauty in the high hills, and the Romans frankly disliked them. Wordsworth and the group of poets who were his contemporaries helped to open men's eyes to perceive adequately the splendor of mountain crags and fastnesses. We can all see that a lake or hill is beautiful now, because Wordsworth and Coleridge have revealed this to us. Perhaps a modern poet of the Carl Sandburg school will render us the same service in connection with the humble bus ticket.

Editorial Notes

Says the Los Angeles Times: "That artist who says there is no beauty in straight lines should wait and see a fast single going over second base." But what about the curving line of a ball that rises to the heights and drops gracefully over the fence for a home run?

Confusion of tongues can be minimized in the new $2,000,000 "International House" at the University of Chicago, where students from fifty nations will reside, by teaching all occupants something of the language of world brotherhood.

To get his B. S. (Be Safe) degree from the College of Motordom, the automobile driver must learn to Be Sensible.

Spelling in Japan

THE difficulty of spelling English words is generally recognized, not merely by pupils in schools, but also by adults. While the advantages accruing to English from the fact that it is a composite language are many and make it one of the richest languages in the world, the disadvantages arising from that feature are likewise numerous. They are to be found in the most irregular spelling and pronunciation and the conglomerate grammar. Consequently, it seems quite fair to call English both the best language and the worst language on the face of the earth.

These irregularities and this "confusion worse confounded," of tongue and pen and grammar, appear more marked in contrast to a regular language, such as the Japanese. Moreover, they are extremely difficult to explain to Orientals. Of course, in some cases, a reason is at hand for explanation; in other cases, the reason, if it ever existed, has disappeared; in still other cases, the irregularity seems altogether unreasonable. That is the experience of teachers of English in connection with keen Japanese students who want to know the reason why.

Now, the Japanese language may be called a regular one so far as spelling and pronunciation are concerned. It is a syllabic language, based upon the five vowels. There is a table of "fifty sounds," which runs like this (with vowels pronounced as in Latin or Italian, and the consonants as in English, except that "g" is always hard): a, i, u, e, o; ka, ki, ku, ke, ko; sa, shi (si), su, se, so; ta, chi (ti), tsu (tu), te, to; ha, hi, fu (hu), he, ho, and so on. As a matter of fact, when the "fifty sounds" are written out in syllabic characters, there are two or three duplicates. The forty-seven remaining sounds, together with "n" (the only consonant that may stand alone), are also arranged in another order, in verse, of eight lines, each of alternately seven and five syllables. It reads as "i-ro wa ni-o-e-do, chi-ri nu-ru wo," etc.; it makes sense; and it is the source of the phrase "i-ro-ha," which corresponds to "alpha-bet (a)," or "abc." Diacritical marks change "to" to "do," "ha" to "ba" or "pa," "he" to "be" or "pe," "fu" to "bu" or "pu," etc., of which the last one or two in each list are the "muddy sounds" of the first one.

* * *

It may, therefore, be affirmed that, in the Japanese language, spelling and pronunciation correspond almost exactly. For example, look at these names of places or persons, which are spelled and pronounced Yo-ko-ha-ma, Ko-be, Na-ga-sa-ki, Fu-ji, Na-ra, Ka-ma-ku-ra, Su-zu-ki, Ya-ma-mo-to, Ka-ga-wa, Se-n-da-i, Ha-ma-gu-chi, Wa-ka-tsu-ki, Shi-mo-no-se-ki, Ka-wa-mu-ra, I-se.

Nikko is an exception, because it is written Ni-t(s)u-ko; it is an example, like motte for mo-t(s)u-te, of many words, in which tsu (tu) is used to double the following consonant.

What happens to be a greater divergence between spelling and pronunciation is seen in Tokyo, written Ta-u-ki-ya-u; Kyoto, written Ki-ya-u-to, etc. That spelling shows clearly that "Tokyo" is preferable to "Tokio," and "Kyoto" to "Kioto," because, in the Japanese syllabic above, "y" is a consonant.

When Japanese words, therefore, are written with Chinese ideographs, there will often appear a great divergence between the original Chinese pronunciation and the corrupted Japanese pronunciation. The same thing happens when English words are fitted to the Japanese syllabary, in which "l," "th," "v," and the "er" sound are lacking. For instance, "Fisher" is somewhat camouflaged as "Fu-i-shi-ya."

But the Japanese language, written with the adopted and adapted syllabic characters, or with Roman letters, is relatively a regular language with reference to spelling and pronunciation.

It only remains to say that this regularity lends itself excellently to punning and to palindromes. But that is really a subject by itself. E. W. C.

Off Mr. Aladdin's Carpet

FOR a hundred happy miles we had skimmed a smooth, raised highway, as upon an Aladdin's carpet, somewhat apart from the sweep of Arizona desert, as we watched its rapidly shifting panorama of sage, mesquite and cactus, brown buttes, and high jagged mountains, blued by the distance.

"Detour," warned Dick, my companion, who drives equally well from either seat.

Annoyed by the check to our rapid transcontinental tour, I slowed "Gulliver's" swift pace to follow two dusty wheel ruts indicated by a sign which marked the end of pavement and the beginning of a motorist's chief source of complaint.

* * *

"Gulliver," a flivver so named for its extensive travels, answered gamely to throttle and brake as we climbed the banks of dry washes or slowed to dodge weathered brown rocks guarded by clumps of spiny cactus.

Now we were a part of the desert through which we toiled. The millions of flowers that had been merely a blur of color as we had skimmed along, now showed in banks of vivid beauty. On either side low clumps of poppies, intermingling in pleasing contrast with azure lupins, rose in gold patches on short stems hastily grown in the brief desert spring.

"I like this detour!" announced Dick. "In five minutes of slow travel we've seen more desert beauty than we have all morning. Just imagine how much you could see in a day's ride on horseback or on foot."

"Want to walk awhile? You could make the same speed," I replied, snapping "Gulliver" into second gear to crest a rocky, mesquite-covered knoll.

From the rise of ground we looked down into a little valley. Gemlike in emerald green, it contrasted with the gray sage country around it. A water hole surrounded by willows and cottonwoods gave drink to the fertile plain.

"Cattle, haystacks, and horses," enumerated Dick. "Looks like someone lives here, but I don't see any houses."

A houseless community. This detour was getting interesting! But perhaps the owners lived at the upper end of the shallow valley beyond some hidden coulee.

Through the mesquite near the haystacks we saw an Indian, picturesque in loppy sombrero and leather chaps, riding a ragged pinto pony toward the water hole. Indian children and a few women in colorful but worn calico watched us intently as we intruded on the quiet of their community.

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Each of the haystacks had a door! They were crude dwellings built of cottonwood poles intertwined with willow and mesquite twigs to form an inverted conical, basketlike structure, known to the Navajos as a "hogan." Straw thatching, completing the "haystack" houses, was protected on the windward side by bits of cloth and brush.

"There you are!" cried Dick enthusiastically. "There's life in the primitive. The squaws have probably cooked beans in that old clay pot for generations. And look at the crude thatched shed with the olla hanging in the shade. Why, this is like turning back the calendar a hundred years!"

"Except for one of Mr. Ford's masterpieces parked behind the second 'haystack,' you're right," I assented. The battered flivver, dust-covered and topless, was jarringly modern in this setting. For the moment, one almost begrudged the Indian his right to modern transportation in the interest of his picturesqueness.

All too soon we came to a sign bearing off toward the southeast. Gone then were our haystack huts and the closeness to desert life, for "Gulliver" again on smooth highway skimmed along—once more as upon Mr. Aladdin's magic carpet—bearing us away from the desert oasis. V. C.

Notes From Paris

Tuileries Ruins At Suresnes

NO REMAINS of the Tuileries are to be found in the beautiful gardens which bear that name between the Louvre and the Place de la Concorde. But the curious who wish to see some remnants of the buildings destroyed during the Commune in 1871 may find them by making a pilgrimage to one of the suburbs. At Suresnes, in the grounds where the Foch Foundation is building its new hospital, are to be seen some of the columns, arches and balustrades of the historic palace. They were removed to their present site some years ago by the couturier Worth who then owned the property. The estate has changed hands several times since, and the whereabouts of the ruins were almost forgotten until the laying of the corner stone for the new hospital again drew public attention to this peaceful walled park.

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Trans-African Expedition

Across Africa from west to east at its widest point, from Dakar to Djibouti, lies the route to be followed during the next two years by the Ethnographical Museum's expedition under the leadership of Marcel Griaule. The route will lie through French territory all the way, except where it crosses the Egyptian Sudan and Abyssinia, and museum material will be collected in Senegal, Ivory Coast, the French Sudan, Upper Volta, Dahomey, the Lake Chad district, French Congo and French Somaliland. Most of the journey will be overland by motor, mule or camel, but a part of the distance will be covered by boat along the Niger River and across Lake Chad. The expedition's equipment, recently displayed at the Trocadéro, is extremely modern and complete, and includes recording apparatus, which will enable the expedition to bring back an audible record of the languages and music of the African tribes. Six thousand photographic plates and 20,000 meters of film will be utilized.

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Holiday Courses Offer Variety

The universities of France are making friendly gestures to British and American students during the summer holidays. Many of them have vacation courses specially designed for visitors from abroad, and those which are situated in places of special scenic beauty are advertising their attractions to the full. Besançon, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon, Grenoble, Nancy and Strasbourg have each their particular advantages to offer, and the Sorbonne is always popular because it is in Paris. The University of Toulouse holds its vacation courses at Bagnères-de-Bigorre, a resort in the Hautes-Pyrénées, and the University of Lille offers seaside attractions at Boulogne-sur-Mer. The University of Bordeaux gives summer courses at Saint-Jean-de-Luz, and the University of Rennes summons its vacation students to Saint-Servan, near Saint-Malo. The University of Poitiers gives its summer courses at Tours, in the very center of the châteaux country, and the University of Clermont provides a special attraction in the form of a Franco-American Institute at Vichy. The principal problem, no doubt, will be for students to get any real work done in such attractive surroundings.

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Reduced Travel Rates

European schoolboys and girls, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, are being offered special facilities to visit the United States. The United States Lines have announced that a 30 per cent reduction in their round-trip rate, third class, will be offered to organized parties of ten or more boys or girls under nineteen years of age, traveling in charge of a responsible conductor. The organizer must certify that the party has complied with all official requirements and that the sanction of parents or guardians concerned has been obtained. The special rates are to remain in effect until Dec. 30, 1931. They enable children thus conducted to make the trip from Cherbourg to New York and return aboard the Leviathan for $122, or for $114 on the smaller cabin ships.

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Code Napoléon In New Revision

Raymond Poincaré, in his preface to the revised edition of Henry Cachard's English translation of the famous "Code Napoléon," writes: "At a time when science has shortened all distances, when governments and people entertain closer relations, when the League of Nations and the Court of The Hague offers them constant opportunities of meeting each other, when legal controversies and arbitration supersede the use of force, a clear and faithful translation of the French Civil Code can render invaluable services to diplomats, jurists and political men of all countries." M. Cachard is a retired American lawyer living in Paris. A native New Yorker, he took up his residence in France in 1884 and later was admitted to the Law Faculty in Paris. As early as 1895, he issued a work which was the forerunner of the present volume. The French Civil Code now contains 2281 articles.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Advertising Worth Reading

THOSE who do not read the advertising columns of the daily newspapers deprive themselves of entertainment and information of practical value. One need not read many advertisements to learn how largely the art of definite and attractive expression has been developed. The stylist in advertising has made himself invaluable to the advertisers, and to the public.

If you find an advertisement with qualities and appearance that win your favor it might be well to consider that many men and women contributed to it and that many hours or days were spent in making it the best which the composite judgment of a group could produce.

This artistic and psychological excellence is not confined to magazines and trade papers. It is quite noticeable in daily newspapers. Much of it displays masterly skill in winning public attention and promoting public response. If one cares to learn how to present an important message effectively he may find the method illustrated in advertising.—*Ohio State Journal*